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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 14 February 2006 (A/61/50), and a corrigendum on 2 March 2006 (A/61/50/Corr.1).

[1] For the text of rule 31, as amended, see resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002.

[2] For the text of rule 30, as amended, see resolution 56/509.

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[3] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its sixtieth session. The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

[4] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

[5] This item was previously entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

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[6] This item remains on the agenda of the sixtieth session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its sixtieth session. The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

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[9] The General Assembly at its sixtieth session decided to extend the term of office of the permanent judges of the Tribunal until 31 December 2008 (decision 60/422 of 28 June 2006). Consequently, this item will not be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

[10] This item has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

128. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 14 February 2006 and the corrigendum issued on 2 March 2006 (A/61/50 and Corr.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will be issued on 14 July 2006 (A/61/150).

3. An addendum to the present document (A/61/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The sixty-first session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 12 September 2006, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly[1]

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2, as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003), the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least on working day. The sixty-first session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 12 September 2006.

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rules 30 and 31 of its rules of procedure. The amended rule 31 provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with the amended rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. When rule 31 is applied, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-first session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-first session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Cameroon, China, Panama, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Russian Federation and United States of America (decision 60/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 60/181).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/60/595
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.1 and 67
Resolution	60/181
Decision	60/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly[2]

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30[2] of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 8 June 2006, the General Assembly elected by acclamation Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa (Bahrain) as its President for the sixty-first session (decision 60/418).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European or other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the

Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.89
Decision	60/418

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a), as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 8 June 2006, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and the Second, Third and Sixth Committees elected their respective officers for the sixty-first session. The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

Also on 8 June 2006, at the 90th plenary meeting, the President of the General Assembly announced the names of the persons who had been elected Chairpersons of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and the Second, Third and Sixth Committees of the Assembly for the sixty-first session (decision 60/419 A). On 20 July 2006, at its 94th plenary meeting, the Acting President announced the names of the Chairpersons of the First and the Fifth Committees (decision 60/419 B).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onward are listed in annex II.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/60/PV.24
Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.27, A/C.2/60/SR.40, A/C.3/60/SR.49, A/C.5/60/SR.67 and A/C.6/60/SR.24
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.90 and 94
Decisions	60/419 A and B

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[7]

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30[7] of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 8 June 2006, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixty-first session (decision 60/420).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

The amended rule 30 provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.90
Decision	60/420

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 14 February 2006 (A/61/50), and a corrigendum was issued on 2 March 2006 (A/61/50/Corr.1). The provisional agenda for the sixty-first session (A/61/150) will appear on 14 July 2006.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall

be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/61/200) will be issued on 24 August 2006.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/61/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/60/50 and Corr.1
Annotated preliminary list	A/60/100
Provisional agenda	A/60/150
Supplementary list	A/60/200

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/60/1 and Add.1
Reports of the General Committee	A/60/250 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3
Agenda	A/60/251 and Add.1-6
Allocation of agenda items	A/60/252 and Add.1-8
Annotated draft agenda	A/60/100/Add.1
Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences	A/60/344 and Add.1 (also relate to item 127)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixtieth session of an additional item entitled "Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" (A/60/231)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixtieth session, under agenda item 112 entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections", of an additional sub-item entitled "Election of 47 members of the Human Rights Council" (A/60/236)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixtieth session, under agenda item 112 entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections", of an additional sub-item entitled "Election of seven members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission" (A/60/237)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixtieth session of an additional item entitled "Extension of the term of the permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994" (A/60/238)

Letters from Ecuador: A/60/141; United Republic of Tanzania: A/60/191; Belize, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands and Swaziland: A/60/192 and Add.1; Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Guatemala, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and Tuvalu: A/60/193 and Add.1; Australia, Canada, Israel, the Russian Federation and the United States of America: A/60/194; the Netherlands: A/60/232; Spain: A/60/233; Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine: A/60/234; and Costa Rica: A/60/235

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/60/SR.1-4

Draft decisions	A/60/L.47 and Add.1 (relates to item 71 (b)), A/60/543/Add.1, para. 4 (relates to item 113 (b)), A/60/L.54 (relates to item 55 (a)) and A/60/L.55 (relates to item 97 (i))
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.1, 17, 26, 33, 37, 40, 63, 70, 73, 76, 82, 83 and 88
Decisions	60/411 B (relates to item 113 (b)), 60/501, 60/502 A and B, 60/503 A and B, 60/553 (relates to item 71 (b)), 60/556 (relates to item 55 (a)) and 60/559 (relates to item 97 (i))

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

However, in accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at its sixty-first session will be held from Tuesday, 19 September, to Friday, 22 September, and from Monday, 25 September, to Friday, 29 September 2006.

At the sixtieth session, 14 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/60/PV.9-16 and 18-23), during which 185 speakers took the floor.[1]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly sometimes in the past has taken note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-

[1] At the fifty-sixth session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 192 speakers took the floor.

seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005 (decision 60/511).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006, Supplement No. 2 (A/61/2).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 9 and 117)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/60/2 and Corr.1)

Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.47-50 (joint debate on items 9 and 117)
Decision	60/511

10. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/56).

The General Assembly also considered this item at its fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/263, 57/302, 58/290 and 59/144).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the succession of Botswana as Chair and the European Community as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2006; and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 60/182).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 60/182)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 11)

Letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (A/60/589 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.42 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.67
Resolution	60/182

12. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[4]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160, 58/117 and 58/239).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/218
Draft decision	A/60/L.14
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.41
Decision	60/508

13. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV, 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII), and at its thirtieth to fifty-ninth sessions, from 1975 to 2004 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207,

36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32 and 59/33).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/41).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/40).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General:

Pursuant to resolutions 60/40 and 60/41;

Pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1631 (2005), A/61/204-S/2006/590 (also under item 107).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 14)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/60/258 and A/60/539-S/2005/701 (also relates to item 15)
Draft resolutions	A/60/L.32 and Add.1 and A/60/L.33 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.59 and 60
Resolutions	60/40 and 60/41

14. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49, 53/39, 54/39, 55/52, 56/33 and 57/107). The Assembly also adopted resolutions 36/120 C, 38/58 C, 46/74, 48/158 A and D, 56/34 to 56/36, 57/108 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21 and 59/28 to 59/31 under this item.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988, affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in

conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, and requested the Department to continue its special information programme for the biennium 2006-2007 (resolution 60/38).

At the same session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the question of Palestine until the question was resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international law, recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Authority, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions; expressing its concern over the tragic events that had occurred in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000, including the large number of deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinian civilians, the deterioration of the socio-economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people and the widespread destruction of public and private Palestinian property and infrastructure; expressing its grave concern over the repeated military actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the reoccupation of Palestinian population centres by the Israeli occupying forces, and emphasizing in that regard the need for the implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings; acknowledging the importance of the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and of the dismantlement of the settlements therein as a step towards the implementation of the road map, and stressing the urgent need for sustained and active international involvement, including by the Quartet, to support both parties in revitalizing the peace process towards the resumption and acceleration of direct negotiations between the parties for the achievement of a final peace settlement, in accordance with the road map; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, in that regard, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15 and, inter alia, that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion; stressed the need for (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and (b) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority during that critical period to help to alleviate the humanitarian crisis being faced by the Palestinian people, rebuild the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and support the restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards

the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 60/39).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/61/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/39).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/60/35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/539-S/2005/701 (also relates to item 14)
Draft resolutions	A/60/L.28 and Add.1, A/60/L.29 and Add.1, A/60/L.30 and Add.1 and A/60/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.57-60
Resolutions	60/36 to 60/39

15. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). The Assembly considered the question at that session, and at its forty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35, 55/49, 56/7 and 58/10).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Argentina, decided: (a) to defer consideration of the item as well as the report of the Secretary-General and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session; and (b) to maintain biennial consideration of the item thereafter (decision 60/509).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/253 and Add.1
Draft decision	A/60/L.11
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.41
Decision	60/509

16. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27 and 59/112).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly recognized the upcoming completion of the political transition according to the Bonn process and called upon the international community to continue to provide sustained support; called upon Member States to continue contributing personnel, equipment and other resources to the International Security Assistance Force and to further develop the provincial reconstruction teams in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA); urged the international community to continue to support, in a coordinated manner, the Government's efforts towards the development of professional national army and police forces and the creation of a fair and effective justice system; called upon the international community to assist the Government in carrying out its comprehensive counter-narcotics implementation plan and encouraged the channelling of increased counter-narcotics funding through the Government's counter-narcotics trust fund; called for the provision of continued international assistance to the Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every six months during its sixtieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/32 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/32 A) (to be issued in conjunction with resolution 60/32 B).

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged the Government of Afghanistan and local authorities to take all possible steps to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations, development and humanitarian personnel, as well as their safe and unhindered access to all affected populations; stressed the need for

further progress on judicial reform in Afghanistan; and urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with its national development strategy, all possible and necessary humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction, financial, technical and material assistance for Afghanistan (resolution 60/32 B).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 17 and 73 (e))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/60/224-S/2005/525 and A/60/712-S/2006/145
Draft resolution	A/60/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.56 and 58
Resolutions	60/32 A and B

18. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7 and 59/11).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/12).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 18)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/213
Draft resolution	A/60/L.9
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.45
Resolution	60/12

19. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 27 May 2005 (S/2005/353).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

20. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[4]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

21. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[a]

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

22. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[a]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took no action on this item. In accordance with resolution 55/285, the item was included in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

23. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[4]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

24. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[a]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

25. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986[a]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241).

At that session, the General Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430, 56/449, 57/518 and 58/512).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 108).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 36 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.59 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/512

26. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/8, 46/11, 48/9, 50/41, 52/9, 54/29 and 56/2).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider using the services of the University in his conflict-resolution and peacebuilding efforts and in the promotion of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace; invited Member States, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and interested individuals to contribute to the Trust Fund for Peace or to the budget of the University; and invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace (resolution 58/12).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every three years in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (k)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 25 and 55)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.16 and Add.1 and A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.59 and 92
Resolutions	58/12 and 58/316

27. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46) and sixtieth (A/60/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities; requested it to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee; and emphasized the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis (resolution 60/98).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/61/46).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 28)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/60/46)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.19 and 20
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/474

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/98

28. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 67 at the fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/116). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 67 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56,

44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115 and 59/116).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the integration by the Office for Outer Space Affairs into its programme of work of a number of actions identified for implementation by the Office in the Plan of Action of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the further implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III; requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixth-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, a report on the inclusion of the issue of the use of space technology in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields, and its inclusion in the outcomes and commitments of those conferences and summits (resolution 60/99).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/61/20).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/60/20 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.10-12 and 16
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/475
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/99

29. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2008 (resolution 59/117).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America; to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer (decision 60/522).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions and one decision under this item (resolutions 60/100 to 103 and decision 60/522).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2006; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its operation and its services for the well-being of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 60/100).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-first session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/101).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed of its activities; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work;

encouraged the Agency's further consideration of the needs and rights of children in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency through the Palestine Refugee Records Project, and to indicate progress made in that regard in her report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/102).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/103).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/61/13) and Supplement No. 13A (A/61/13/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 60/102);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixtieth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 60/100), A/61/172;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/101 and 60/103).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005: Supplement No. 13 (A/60/13), and ibid., Supplement No. 13A (A/60/13/Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/60/439)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/60/212)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/60/256)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifty-ninth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/60/277)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.20, 21, 24 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/476

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolutions	60/100 to 60/103
Decision	60/522

30. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53, 53/55, 54/76, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100 and 59/121 to 59/125.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 60/104 to 60/108).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 60/104).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 60/105 to 60/108).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee (resolution 60/104);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/104 to 60/108).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 31)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/60/294)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/60/295)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/60/296)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/60/297)

Occupied Syrian Golan (A/60/298)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-seventh report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/60/380)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.22-25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/477
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolutions	60/104 to 60/108

32. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B and 59/126 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on

Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413 and 59/518).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-eighth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution (resolution 60/109 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 107 to 108 (decision 60/524) and appointed Austria as a member of the Committee. For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 60/415.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-eighth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/61/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/109 A and B), A/61/216.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 33)

Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-seventh session: Supplement No. 21 (A/60/21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/173
Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.7-9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/479
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolutions	60/109 A and B
Decisions	60/415 and 60/524

33. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a

full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 60/110).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/110).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23), chaps. VII and XII, sect. A

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/69 and Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/480
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/110

34. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first

report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-second to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103 and 59/128).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/111).

Document: Relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2005: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23), chaps. V and XII, sect. B

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/481
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/111

35. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-third to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104 and 59/129).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the

resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/112).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/112).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23), chaps. VI and XII, sect. C

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/64 (also relates to item 26)
Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/482
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/112

36. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fourteenth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/60, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105 and 59/130).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/113).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/67
Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/483
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/113

37. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425); and at its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Committee from 25 to 27 (decision 59/520).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 27 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 59/414 and 59/520).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/119).

Also at its sixtieth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 60/114), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 60/115), the question of Tokelau (resolution 60/116), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 60/117 A and B), the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 60/118) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 60/525).

Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared the period 2001-2010 the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 55/146). The Plan of Action for the Second International Decade (A/56/61, annex) stated that the Secretary-General should submit to the Assembly at the midpoint of the Second Decade a report on action taken, as well as on suggestions and trends that emerged from the deliberations of the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations actively to support and participate in the implementation of the Plan of Action during the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources for the successful implementation of the Plan of Action; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/120).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/114, 60/118 and 60/119), A/61/121.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23), chaps. VIII-X and XII, sect. H

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/60/64) (also relates to item 36)

Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/60/71 and Add.1)

Question of Western Sahara (A/60/116)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.2, 3, 5-7 and 16
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/472
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolutions	60/114 to 60/120
Decision	60/525

38. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A and 60/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.17
Decision	60/503 A

39. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229 and 59/251). At its substantive session of 2005, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2005/51).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, was contrary to international law, and called for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threatened their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and posed an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/183).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/51 and General Assembly resolution 60/183), A/61/67-E/2006/13.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 38)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/60/65-E/2005/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 13, 19 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/484
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/183

40. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex).

New international humanitarian order

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 57/184 and those preceding it concerning the promotion of a new international humanitarian order, invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote strict adherence to refugee law, international humanitarian law, human rights law and internationally accepted norms and principles in situations of humanitarian emergency; invited Member States, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, relevant entities of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues, to reinforce activities and cooperation so as to continue to develop an agenda for humanitarian action; and requested the Secretary-General to support the process of developing an agenda for humanitarian action and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the overall progress made (resolution 59/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/171), A/61/224.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to the annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for requirements under its programmes; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/129).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/61/12).

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the High Commissioner should make an annual oral report to the Economic and Social Council to keep it informed of the coordination aspects of the work of the Office and should continue the existing practice, as established in paragraph 11 of its statute, of presenting an annual written report to the Assembly, on the understanding that every 10 years, beginning at the sixty-eighth session, the report would include a strategic review of the global situation of refugees and the role of the Office, prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Executive Committee (resolution 58/153).

The report of the annual session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme is submitted in an addendum to the High Commissioner's annual report.

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/61/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/61/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149 and 59/172).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its sixty-first session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum, and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2006 (resolution 60/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/128).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 100)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2003: Supplement No. 12 (A/59/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/59/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order (A/59/554)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.39-41, 45, 46, 51 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/498
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolution	59/171

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 39)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/60/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/60/12/Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary General:

Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (A/60/276)

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/60/293)

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/60/300)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.36-38 and 40-42
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/499
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolutions	60/127 to 60/129

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

41. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly was informed that the General Committee took note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items already allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/61/3).

Public administration and development

At its fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly reviewed developments in the field of public administration and outlined proposed modalities for the work of the United Nations in support of the efforts of Member States (resolutions 56/213, 57/277, 58/231 and 59/55).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for commemorating the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the Assembly, on public administration and development, during the sixty-first session of the Assembly, in 2006 (resolution 58/231).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate, through the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, the dissemination of information, knowledge and valuable practices in public administration; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution and the result of the seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, to be held in 2007 (resolution 60/34).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/231 and 60/34).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 12)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/58/152)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 26, 30, 37, 38 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/495 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/231

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 41)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.58
Resolution	60/34

42. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eight and thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, and biennially from its thirty-eighth to fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56, 52/24, 54/190 and 56/97). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage; invited Member States to consider adopting and implementing the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with UNESCO in its efforts to bring about the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/17).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that while remaining on the agenda of the plenary, the item should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316).

Documentation

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 58/17), A/61/176.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 43 and 55)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/58/314)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.20 and Add.1 and A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.68 and 92
Resolutions	58/17 and 58/316

43. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25). At its fifty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142 and 59/143).

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as the lead agency for the Decade, to strengthen further the activities it had undertaken for promoting a culture of peace, including the dissemination of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and related mandates in various languages across the world, and requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing mechanisms for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/3).

Promotion of interreligious dialogue and cooperation for peace

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue to bring the promotion of interreligious dialogue to the attention of all Governments, regional organizations and relevant international organizations, including ways to strengthen the linkages and focus on practical actions in the implementation of the initiatives on interreligious dialogue and cooperation for peace; and also invited the Secretary-General, in the context of his report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Culture of peace", to include information on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/10).

Promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the relevant United Nations material related to the resolution in as many different languages as possible through the United Nations system, including the United Nations information centres; and also requested the Secretary-General, in the context of his report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Culture of peace", to include information on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/11).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolutions 60/3, 60/10 and 60/11).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 43)

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of interreligious dialogue (A/60/201)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UNESCO on the midterm global review of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (A/60/279)

Draft resolutions	A/60/L.4/Rev.1, A/60/L.5 and Add.1 and A/60/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.35 (joint debate on items 42 and 43), 36 and 43
Resolutions	60/3, 60/10 and 60/11

44. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Guyana (A/55/229).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/48 and 57/12).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session (decision 59/543).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 41)

Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.41 and 76
Decision	59/543

45. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as an additional item (A/54/238). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly for three days to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it (resolution 54/283).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the special session from 25 to 27 June 2001 (resolution 55/13).

At its twenty-sixth special session, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/299, 57/308, 58/236 and 58/313).

At its fifty-eighth session, in accordance with resolutions 57/299 and 57/308, the General Assembly convened a day of high-level plenary meetings devoted to the question, on 22 September 2003.

At its fifty-ninth session, in accordance with resolutions 58/236 and 58/313, the General Assembly convened, on 2 June 2005, a high-level meeting with a technical focus, to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to undertake, on 31 May and 1 June 2006, a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and to convene on 2 June 2006 a high-level meeting aimed at continuing the engagement of world leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/224).

The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/262).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-26/2)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 45)

Report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: five years later" (A/60/736)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the assessment report of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on scaling up HIV prevention, treatment, care and support (A/60/737)

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/625 (also relates to item 124)
Draft resolutions	A/60/L.43, A/60/L.51, A/60/L.56 and A/60/L.57
Draft decisions	A/60/L.51 and A/60/L.56
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.69 and Corr.1, 74, 83, 86
Resolutions	60/224 and 60/262
Decisions	60/554, 60/557 and 60/558

46. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the

implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields" in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/270 B), A/61/90-E/2006/84.

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/211, 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/291 and 59/314).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly held a High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the Assembly from 14 to 16 September 2005 in New York (see A/60/PV.1, 2 and 4-7) with the participation of Heads of State and Government, and adopted the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1) (see also item 111 below).

At the same session, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251); and took note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide" (A/60/692 and Corr.1), "Mandating and delivering: analysis and recommendations to facilitate the review of mandates" (A/60/733 and Corr.1) and "Uniting against terrorism: recommendation for a global counter-terrorism strategy" (A/60/825) (see also item 111 below).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/60/207) (relates to items 46 and 67)

Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide (A/60/692 and Corr.1)

Mandating and delivering: analysis and recommendations to facilitate the review of mandates (A/60/733 and Corr.1)

Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report (A/60/846 and Add.1-7) (also relates to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Oversight lacunae in the United Nations system" (A/60/860 and Add.1) (also under items 118, 122, 124, 128 to 130 and 136)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A/60/870, A/60/903, A/60/904 and A/60/909 (also relate to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)
Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 44, 45 and 47-50, 60, 61, 64, 65 and 67
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/60/598 and A/60/721 (also relate to item 124) and A/60/831 and Add.1 (also relate to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)
Draft resolutions	A/60/L.1, A/60/L.40, A/60/L.48 and A/60/L.59
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.8, 37 and 38 (joint debates on items 46 and 44), 66, 71, 72, 75, 92 and 93
Resolutions	60/1, 60/180, 60/251, 60/265 and 60/283

47. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/294, 58/237 and 59/256).

At the sixtieth session, the General Assembly appealed to the international community to work towards increased assistance to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/221).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/221);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (resolution 60/221), A/61/218.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 47)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (A/60/208)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.44 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.31 and 32 and Corr.1 and 33 (joint debates on items 47 and 66) and 69 and Corr.1
Resolution	60/221

48. Sport for peace and development

The item entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Tunisia (A/58/142). The Assembly decided that it should become sub-item (b) of a new item entitled "Sport for peace and development" (decision 58/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the sub-item at the fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/10).

At the sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General (a) to elaborate an action plan that would expand and strengthen United Nations partnerships with Governments, sport-related organizations and the private sector, on the basis, inter alia, of an assessment of progress achieved, steps taken and difficulties encountered in realizing the potential of sport as a tool for development and peace; and (b) to strengthen advocacy and social mobilization, especially at the national, regional and international levels, through well-targeted communications-based activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on the events organized at the national, regional and international levels to celebrate the International Year in 2005, under the item entitled "Sport for peace and development" (resolution 60/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/9)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 48 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/217
Draft resolution	A/60/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.43 (joint debate on sub-items 48 (a) and (b))
Resolution	60/9

49. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2002, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly during that session devoted to bridging the digital divide

and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels (see A/57/280). It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to hold the World Summit on the Information Society in two phases, the first in Geneva in December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005 (resolution 56/183).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/238, 57/295 and 59/220 and decisions 58/569 and 59/531).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly recognized the important role of communication for development programmes in the United Nations system in enhancing the transparency of system-wide coordination within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of resolution 50/130 and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/130 and 57/295), A/61/254;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Policies of United Nations system organizations towards the use of open source hardware for development", A/61/94 (also under item 123);

Report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 50/130), A/61/165.

References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1995 (A/50/3): Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3/Rev.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system" (A/50/126-E/1995/20)

Comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/50/126/Add.1-E/1995/20/Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 15, 16, 29, 32, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/50/615/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/50/PV.96
Resolution	50/130

50. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 192 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its eleventh session at São Paulo, Brazil, from 14 to 18 June 2004.

When the Conference is not in session, the 148-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth executive sessions in April and June 2006 and its twenty-third special session in May 2006. The fifty-third regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 25 September to 6 October 2006.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 60/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth executive sessions, its twenty-third special session and its fifty-third regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/61/15);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 60/184).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 50 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh executive sessions, its twenty-second special session and its fifty-second regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/60/15)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

International trade and development (A/60/225)

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/60/226)

Letter dated 13 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration adopted by the Heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization at its summit at Astana on 5 July 2005 (A/60/129)

Summary records — A/C.2/60/SR.17-18, 25, 31, 33 and 35

Report of the Second Committee — A/60/486 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/184

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202 and 59/222).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition; called for the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including an analysis of the range of reasons for a net outflow of financial resources from developing countries (resolution 60/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/186), A/61/136.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 50 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/163
Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 8, 9, 11 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/486/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/186

(c) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203 and 59/223 and decision 40/474).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited donor countries to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium and long term; also stressed the need to find a solution for the debt problems of heavily indebted low- and middle-income developing countries that were not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and in that regard invited creditors and debtors to continue to use mechanisms such as debt swaps for alleviating the debt burden of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries (resolution 60/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in external debt (resolution 60/187), A/61/152

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 50 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/139
Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-9 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/486/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/187

(d) **Commodities**

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and other relevant international organizations to enhance their efforts to facilitate access to market-based instruments to address commodity problems in developing countries; requested UNCTAD and FAO to explore appropriate ways of addressing declining commodity price trends and identifying best practices for dealing with persistent oversupply situations; called upon UNCTAD to continue to work, in cooperation with all interested stakeholders, for the effective operation of the International Task Force on Commodities and invited interested parties to provide voluntary financial support for its effective operation; underlined the need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with UNCTAD, to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 59/224).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the secretariat of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 59/224), A/61/202

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 83 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects (A/59/304)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 22-24 (joint debates on sub-items 83 (a) and (d)), 31 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/461/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.72
Resolution	59/224

51. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly held a separate meeting on financing for development, on 14 September 2005, within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting (14-16 September 2005); called upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment and called upon developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to consult with the Director-General of the World Trade Organization in order to expand existing cooperation between the two organizations on issues related to financing for development; decided to hold a follow-up international conference on financing for development to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus at a time between 2008 and 2009; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Consensus and of the resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders (resolution 60/188).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 60/188);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 24 April 2006) (resolution 60/188); A/61/81-E/2006/73.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/60/289 and Add.1)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (A/60/219)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 10, 17 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/487
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/188

52. Sustainable development

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-first session, which contained the item (decision 60/549). The item has therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 116)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005 on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session and on the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its fourth session (Supplement No. 9 (A/60/9))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session: Supplement No. 25 and addendum (A/60/25 and Add.1)

Draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-first session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/60/L.66)

Summary record	A/C.2/60/SR.39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/487
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Decision	60/549

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/218 and 59/227).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called for the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/193).

Documents

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2006 (Supplement No. 3 (A/61/3));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 60/193) (A/61/238).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General

Actions taken in organizing the activities of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (A/60/158)

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/60/261 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-5, 20-21, 27, 28 (1) and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.69
Resolution	60/193

(b) **Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States**

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229 and 59/311).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States would focus on practical actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 58/213 A). At the same session, in June 2004, the Assembly decided to reschedule the International Meeting from 30 August to 3 September 2004 to 10 to 14 January 2005 (resolution 58/213 B).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations (resolution 59/230).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called for the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and, to that end, for the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation; requested the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to mainstream, as appropriate, the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation in their work programmes and to establish a focal point for matters related to small island developing States within their respective secretariats; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (resolution 60/194).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/230 and 60/194)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (A/59/173)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 27, 34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/230

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/60/481)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-5, 20-23, 27, 28, 31, 35, 36 and 37

Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/194

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214 and 59/231).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of developing strategies aimed to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that resulted from the El Niño phenomenon, encouraged the adoption of measures to support the development of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon and strengthen other centres devoted to the study of the phenomenon, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/232).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005; stressed the importance of further strengthening the capacity of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction system in order to provide a solid basis for action as mandated by the Hyogo Framework for Action; and requested the Secretary-General to include that issue in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/195).

Also at its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to make available information on options for natural disaster reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/232, 60/195 and 196), A/61/229.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/59/228)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 18, 27, 32 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/232

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/60/180)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 20-23, 27, 30, 33, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolutions	60/195 and 60/196

(d) **Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind**

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243 and 59/234 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and invited the secretariat of the Convention to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 60/197).

Documents: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 60/197), A/61/225.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/60/171)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 27 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/485/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/197

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242 and 59/235).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification and encouraged countries to undertake special initiatives in observance of the Year (resolution 58/211).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/201).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolution 60/201), A/61/225.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2006 (A/60/169)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/60/171)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 31 and 37-39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/201

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212 and 59/236).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated the commitment of States parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to the Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including its Cartagena Protocol (resolution 60/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 60/202), A/61/225

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/60/171)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 27 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/202

(g) **Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session**

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/184).

At its fifty-third session, in July 1998, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling resolutions 57/251 and 58/209, noted the differences in the views expressed on the issue of establishing universal membership in the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, and encouraged Member States, the Governing Council and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their comments on the issue to the Secretariat, as their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on the matter for consideration at the Assembly's sixty-first session (resolution 59/226).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the role of UNEP as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of the environment, recognized the need to strengthen the scientific base of UNEP, called upon UNEP to continue within its mandate its activities in pursuance of the outcome of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, emphasized the need to further enhance coordination and cooperation among the relevant United Nations organizations in the promotion of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery in an effective manner of necessary services to the Programme

and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi (resolution 60/189)

Documents

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its ninth special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/61/25);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of UNEP (resolution 59/226)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its eighth special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/59/25)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Products harmful to health and the environment (A/59/81-E/2004/63)

Universal membership of the Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/59/262)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/226

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005 on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session and on the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its fourth session: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session: Supplement No. 25 and addendum (A/60/25 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 20-23, 27, 33, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/189

53. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the

Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226 and 59/239).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly (resolution 56/206).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi; requested UN-Habitat, through its involvement in the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and through contacts with relevant United Nations agencies and partners in the field, to promote the early involvement of human settlements experts in the assessment and development of prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes to support the efforts of developing countries affected by natural disasters and other complex humanitarian emergencies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/203).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/203), A/61/262

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the work of its twenty-first session, Supplement No. 8 (A/60/8)

Report of the Secretary-General A/60/168

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/60/347)

Summary records A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 19, 22 and 33

Report of the Second Committee	A/60/489
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/203

54. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225 and 59/240).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/204)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 54 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on building institutions for achieving the development goals and integrating in the global economy (A/60/322)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.25 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/490/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/204

(b) International migration and development

At its forty-ninth session in 1994, in the context of its deliberations on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on international migration and development (resolution 49/127).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth session and biennially from its fifty-second to its fifty-eighth session (resolutions 50/123, 52/189, 54/212, 56/203 and 58/208).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that in 2006 it would devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development (resolution 58/208).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive overview of studies and analyses on the multidimensional aspects of migration and development, and also requested the Secretary-General to

submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/241).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited interested countries to voluntarily convey to the Secretary-General information on their practices, initiatives and proposals in regard to the facilitation and the reduction of the cost of migrant remittances, in the context of the preparation of the Secretary-General's comprehensive overview for the High-level Dialogue (resolution 60/206).

Also at its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided on the organizational details for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and recalled its request to the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 59/241 to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/227).

Documents

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/241, 60/206 and 60/227);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the contribution by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (resolution 60/227), A/61/120;

(c) Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of the informal interactive hearings of the Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector (resolution 60/227), A/61/187.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 93 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/868
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9-11, 34 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/483/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/208

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 87 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/325
Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-6, 19-22, 27 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/485/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/241

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 54 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/60/205 and A/60/871
Note by the Secretary-General on the organization of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development	A/60/864

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 14, 25, 37 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/490/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.68 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/206 and 60/227

(c) **Culture and development**

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-first session, in 1986 (resolution 41/187). Subsequently, the question was considered at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth, forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-third, fifty-fifth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157, 46/158, 49/105, 51/179, 52/197, 53/184, 55/192 and 57/249 and decision 59/536).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Second Committee for its sixty-first session, which contained the sub-item entitled "Culture and development" (decision 60/549). The sub-item has therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 116)

Summary record	A/C.2/60/SR.39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/497
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Decision	60/549

(d) **Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; called for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as for asset recovery; encouraged Member States to provide adequate financial and human resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including for the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; called upon the private sector to continue to make efforts to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/207).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 54 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/60/157) (also relates to item 106).

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 14, 30 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/490/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/207

(e) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 47/187, 48/181, 49/106, 51/175, 53/179, 55/191 and 57/247).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially thereafter, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/181).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/243).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/243)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 87 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/301
Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 19-22, 23 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/485/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/243

55. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 that had been adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228 and 59/244).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to hold the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action in 2006 within the Assembly during its sixty-first session (resolution 59/244).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided on the modalities for convening a high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report for the midterm comprehensive global review (resolution 60/228).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 60/228), A/61/82-E/2006/74 and Corr.1;

Midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 60/228), A/61/173;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector (resolution 60/228), A/61/162.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/59/94-E/2004/77)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 29-31, 35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/486/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/244

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 55 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/60/81-E/2005/68)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 26, 27, 30 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/491/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.69 and Corr.1
Resolution	60/228

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/245).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report on progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the resolution (resolution 60/208).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/208).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 55 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/60/287 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 26, 27, 31 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/491/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/208

56. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222 and 59/247).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the observance of the Day in order to identify lessons learned and ways to promote the mobilization of all stakeholders in the fight against poverty; and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session (resolution 60/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/247 and 60/209).

International Year of Microcredit, 2005

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly welcomed the outcome of the Microcredit Summit held in February 1997, which launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, with credit for self-employment and other financial services, by the year 2005 (resolution 52/194).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2005 as International Year of Microcredit (resolution 53/197).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/221).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to devote one plenary meeting at its sixty-first session to the consideration of the outcome and follow-up to the International Year of Microcredit, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the observance of the Year and on the implementation of the resolution, and submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/246).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/246).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and preparations for the International Year of Microcredit, 2005 (A/59/326 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-6, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/487/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/246

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 56 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the centrality of employment to poverty eradication (A/60/314)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/492/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/209

(b) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177, 55/187 and 57/243).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of industrial development cooperation and of a positive investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, emphasized the need to promote the development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skills enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities, encouraged the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to enhance its effectiveness, relevance and development impact by strengthening its cooperation with other institutions of the United Nations system at all levels, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/249).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (resolution 59/249)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/59/138)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-6, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/487/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/249

57. Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme, and requested the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and to reflect its views in the annual report on the Fund to the General Assembly (resolution 39/125).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-first session, which contained this item and its sub-item (decision 60/549). The item and its sub-item have therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

Documents

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2004 (resolutions 35/81 and 59/250), A/61/77-E/2006/59;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2005 (resolution 39/125).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 116)

Summary record	A/C.2/60/SR.39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/497
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.65
Decision	60/549

58. Training and research

(a) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)); and at its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council (decision 40/436). As of 1998, the Council reports directly to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in accordance with its programme of work (decision 52/454).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations University to continue its efforts to implement the Secretary-General's suggestion on innovative measures to improve interaction and communication between the University and other United Nations entities; requested the Secretary-General to encourage other bodies of the United Nations system to utilize more fully the capacity of the University; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session (resolution 59/253).

Document: Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/61/31)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 92 (b))

Report of the Council of the United Nations University, January–December 2003: Supplement No. 31 (A/59/31)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/366
Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2–8, 14 and 35 (joint debates on agenda items 82 (a) and (b))
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/490/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/253

(b) **United Nations Institute for Training and Research**

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)), as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195, 54/229, 55/208, 56/205, 57/269, 58/223 and 59/252).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly renewed its appeal to all Governments to give the United Nations Institute for Training and Research their generous financial and other support, and stressed the need for the expeditious resolution of the issues related to the Institute's rent, rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account its financial situation (resolution 60/213) (see also resolution 60/248, sect. XII, adopted under item 124).

Document: Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/61/14)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 58 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/60/304)

Financial viability of UNITAR (A/60/360) (relates to item 124)

Summary records A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 30, 32 and 34–36

Report of the Second Committee	A/60/494/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/233

59 Social development

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-first session, which contained the item (decision 60/513). The item has therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

No advance documentation is expected.

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[5]

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130 and 59/146).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development would continue to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; invited the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums to continue to give priority attention to the commitments set out in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and to be actively involved in their follow-up; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/130), A/61/99.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/80
Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.1-5, 9 and 33

Report of the Third Committee	A/60/508
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/130

(b) **Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family**

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-first session, which contained the sub-item (decision 60/537). The sub-item has therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) **United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all**

The issue of education for all was considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade, and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to develop and finalize a well-targeted and action-oriented plan of action (resolution 56/116).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/166).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans for the Decade and to submit progress reports on the implementation of the International Plan of Action to the Assembly on a biennial basis, beginning in 2006 (resolution 59/149).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 59/149), A/61/151.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 94)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/59/267)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.1-5, 7, 13, 18, 29, 37, 42 and 44
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/492
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolution	59/149

(d) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing[7]

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing held at Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (see A/58/160) (resolution 58/134).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/150).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for additional capacity-building at the national level, including the collection of data and population statistics disaggregated by age and sex on all aspects of policy formulation by all countries, in order to promote and facilitate implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; encouraged the relevant entities of the United Nations system to support national efforts in capacity-building, especially those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/135), A/61/167

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/60/151)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.1-5, 9 and 21
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/502 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/135

06-39949

60. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 31 March 2006, 182 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 48 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 78 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178 and 58/145.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address the Assembly at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions under the item on the advancement of women (resolution 60/230).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties.

Pursuant to resolution 45/124, the Secretary-General submits annually a report on the status of the Convention.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/61/38 (Parts I, II and III)) (resolution 34/180).

In-depth study on all forms of violence against women

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the particular problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, based on reports, research and other materials from within the United Nations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as from outside the United Nations, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/166).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to extend the deadline for submission of the report of the Secretary-General on an in-depth study on all forms and manifestations of violence against women to the sixty-first session of the Assembly and to consider it under the item entitled "Advancement of women" at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/136).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on all forms of violence against women (resolutions 58/185, 59/166, 59/167 (under item 99) and 60/136), A/61/122;

(b) In-depth study on all forms of violence against women (annex to the above report), A/61/122/Add.1

Status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/180 and 58/144).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested increased and sustained efforts towards full implementation of resolution 58/144 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on all levels of the United Nations system (resolution 59/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/164).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/60/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/60/206)

Violence against women (A/60/211)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.10-14 (joint debate on items 64 and 65), 19, 21, 29, 33, 41 and 43, A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 36
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/503
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/619
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.64 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/136 and 60/230

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly[8]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148 and 59/168).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly, under the item entitled "Advancement

of women", as well as to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and to recommend further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 60/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/140), A/61/174.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/60/170)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.10-14 (joint debate on items 64 and 65) and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/504
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/140

C. Development of Africa

61. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/2, 57/7, 58/233 and 59/254).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, while acknowledging that much needed to be done in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society (resolution 60/222).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/222);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Second report of his Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 60/222), A/61/138;

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (A/61/69 and Add.1) (also under item 123).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 66 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: third consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support (A/60/178)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/60/85)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.16/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.31-33 (joint debate with item 47) and 69 and Corr.1
Resolution	60/222

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231), included the item in its agenda and considered it at that session (resolution 53/92).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report of 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 54/234).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/217, 56/37, 57/2 and 57/7). At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include this item as a sub-item, under a single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/296).

The General Assembly continued to consider the item at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/234, 58/235 and 59/255).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged African countries, the United Nations system and the international community to increase, coordinate and sustain their efforts aimed at addressing the full range of causes of conflict in Africa by strengthening conflict prevention and resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding measures and activities, including the strengthening of African peacekeeping capacity; stressed the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, particularly regarding cross-border issues such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, prevention of illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and high-value commodities; and requested the

Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/223).

Document: Progress report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/223), A/61/213.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 66)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/60/182)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.31-33 (joint debate with item 47) and 69 and Corr.1
Resolution	60/223

D. Promotion of human rights

62. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided (a) to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution; (b) to request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights; (c) to request the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children to present his final report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session; and (d) to reiterate its invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/231).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/231), A/61/207;

(b) Final report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (resolution 60/231);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 60/231).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 67)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/60/175 and Corr.1)

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/60/207) (also relates to item 44)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/60/282)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/60/335 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.15-18, 21, 23, 41 and 43-45 A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 36
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/505 and Corr.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/618 (also relates to item 124)
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.64 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/141 and 60/231

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

The item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children" was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the Assembly, in 1996, pursuant to its resolution 51/186, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its twenty-seventh special session, held from 8 to 10 May 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282 and decisions 57/537 and 57/551).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a commemorative plenary meeting in 2007 (resolution 58/282).

The General Assembly considered the item at it fifty-ninth session.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-first session, which contained the sub-item (decision 60/537). The sub-item has therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the United Nations special session on children (A/58/333)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.58
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.39, 40 and 80
Resolution	58/282

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 116)

Summary record	A/C.3/60/SR.48
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/512
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Decision	60/537

63. Indigenous issues

(a) Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158 and 59/174).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 57/192).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/60/270 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/60/358)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.19, 20, 22 and 45

Report of the Third Committee	A/60/506 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/142

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People as a guideline for action for the Second Decade; also adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade; requested the Coordinator of the Second Decade to consult with Member States, agencies, organizations and other relevant bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations system, indigenous organizations and other non-governmental organizations about the possibility of undertaking midterm and end-of-term reviews of the Second Decade; urged all Governments and indigenous organizations concerned to take every action necessary to facilitate the adoption of the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as soon as possible; invited Governments, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, indigenous and other non-governmental organizations and civil society actors to draw up their own plans for the Second Decade; and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 60/142).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/60/270 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/60/358)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.19, 20, 22 and 45
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/506 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/142

64. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 13 April 2006, 170 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-first session the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 59/176, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/176, sect. III).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Nourredine Amir (Algeria),** Mr. Alexei S. Avtonomov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Ralph F. Boyd Jr. (United States of America),* Mr. José Francisco Cali Tzay (Guatemala),* Ms. Fatimata Binta Victoire Dah (Burkina Faso),* Mr. Kokou Mawuena Ika Kana Ewomsan (Togo),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Ms. Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill (South Africa),* Mr. Morten Kjaerum (Denmark),** Mr. José A. Lindgren Alves (Brazil),** Mr. Raghavan Vasudevan Pillai (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Mr. Linos Alexander Sicilianos (Greece),** Mr. Tang Chengyuan (China),* Mr. Patrick Thornberry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador)* and Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).*

* Term of office expires on 19 January 2008.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2010.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider, at its sixty-first session, the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 59/176).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/61/18);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 59/176), A/61/186.

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reflect the outcome of the high-level seminar in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (resolution 59/177).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental process for the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; also requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/144).

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights; and decided to remain seized of the issue (resolution 60/143).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 103 and 103 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/59/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/59/275) (relates to item 103 (a))

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/59/276) (relates to item 103 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/59/329) (relates to item 103 (a))

Study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/59/330) (relates to item 103 (a))

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.35, 36 and 38 (joint debates on items 103 and 104) and 43, 44, 46 and 51-53
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/501
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/176 (relates to item 103 (a)) and 59/177

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/60/18)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/60/283) (under item 69 (a))

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.34, 35, 37, 40, 42 and 48 (joint debates on items 69 and 70)
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/507 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolutions	60/143 and 60/144

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12), and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/195, sect. III, 58/160, sect. III, 59/177, sect. III, and decision 57/532).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-first session of the Assembly, which contained the

sub-item (decision 60/537). The sub-item has therefore been included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/60/307 and Corr.1 and 2)

Decision	60/537 (relates to item 116)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 116)

Summary record	A/C.3/60/SR.48
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/512
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Decision	60/537

65. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/145).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its sixty-first session, decided to end the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries and to establish a working group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, made up of five independent experts, one from each regional group, for a period of three years; and requested the working group to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, and to report annually on the progress made in the fulfilment of its mandate to the Commission and to the General Assembly (Economic and Social Council decision 2005/255 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/2).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/145);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (Commission resolution 2005/2).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/60/268)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries (A/60/263)

Note by the Secretariat on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/60/319)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.34, 35, 37, 40 and 42
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/508 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/145

66. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 12 April 2006, 140 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 60/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/148)

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),** Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Mr. Alexander Kovalev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),**

Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway),** Mr. Julio Prado-Vallejo (Ecuador)* and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

The Committee against Torture held its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions in Geneva from 7 to 25 November 2005 and from 1 to 19 May 2006, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited all States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to consider making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 of the Convention and to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which provided further measures for use in the fight against and prevention of torture; and decided to consider at its sixty-first session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 60/148).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/61/44);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 60/148).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the performance of his task; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/148).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 60/148).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all States the appeals of the Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 60/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/148), A/61/226.

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Mr. Alfredo Castillero Hoyos (Panama),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo (Benin),** Mr. Edwin Johnson Lopez (Ecuador),** Mr. Walter Kälin (Switzerland),* Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Ms. Elisabeth Palm (Sweden),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia),** Mr. Hipólito Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina),* Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America)* and Mr. Roman Wieruszewski (Poland).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

As at 5 April 2006, 156 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 105 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 56 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/61/40).

International Covenants on Human Rights

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights, including all reservations and declarations, through the United Nations websites (resolution 60/149).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee is composed of 10 experts. As a result of the elections held on 8 December 2005, the Committee is now composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco Alba (Mexico),* Mr. José Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),** Mr. Francisco Carrión-Mena (Ecuador),* Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),* Ms. Anamaría Dieguez Arévalo (Guatemala),** Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),* Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),* Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),** Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey)** and Mr. Azad Taghizade (Azerbaijan).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities and assistance necessary for the active promotion of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the status of the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/262).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to make available for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development a summary of the discussion in the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 60/227).

In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/61/48);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the contribution by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (resolution 60/227), A/61/120 (under item 54 (b)).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through

established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (resolution 46/122).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 54 (c))

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.25, 37 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/490/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.69 and Corr.1
Resolution	60/227

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 71 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its eighty-second to eighty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/60/40)

Report of the Committee against Torture on its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/60/44)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/60/220)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/60/273)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.22, 24, 28 and 29 (joint debates on items 71 (a) and 71 (d)) and 39, 42, 43 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/509/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolutions	60/148 and 60/149

(b) **Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Extreme poverty

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2005, the General Assembly noted with interest the extension for a period of two years of the mandate of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty, and requested the independent expert to forward his reports on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/186).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolution 59/186).

Missing persons

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/189).

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly has considered this question since its forty-fifth session (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153, 57/203 and 58/168).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, and decided to consider the matter at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/190).

No advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/107, 56/151 and 57/213).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly affirmed the necessary requirements for the realization of a democratic and equitable international order, and decided to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/193).

No advance documentation is expected.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting countries of the various regions, at their request, under the programme of technical cooperation and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the state of regional

arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, formulating concrete proposals and recommendations on ways and means to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements in the field of human rights (resolution 59/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/196).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly demanded that all Governments ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms, reaffirmed Economic and Social Council decision 2004/259 of 22 July 2004 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 59/197).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (resolution 59/197).

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action to that end at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations, including through the provision of technical assistance; requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he took to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution (resolution 59/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/200).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/182, 50/175, 51/89, 52/121, 53/143, 54/169, 55/100 and 57/227).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/203).

No advance documentation is expected.

Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of Members States, organs, bodies and other components of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate it as widely as possible; and decided to consider the question at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 59/204).

No advance documentation is expected.

Combating defamation of religions

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly recognized that, in the context of the fight against terrorism and the reaction to counter-terrorism measures, defamation of religions became an aggravating factor that contributed to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of target groups, as well as their economic and social exclusion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/150).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide additional funds and human resources to enable the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy in the Central Africa subregion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/151).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193 and 59/184).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/152).

Establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give their

support to the establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region, to conclude an agreement with the host country, Qatar, regarding its establishment and to make available resources for the establishment of the centre; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider the question further at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/153).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171 and 59/188).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 60/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/155).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170 and 59/187).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/156).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development

(resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172 and 59/185).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session and an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/157), A/61/211.

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue: (a) to examine the question of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions to counter terrorism; (b) to make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions to counter terrorism; and (c) to provide assistance and advice to States, upon their request, on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, as well as to relevant United Nations bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session and to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/158).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/158);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (Commission resolution 2005/80).

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested that the Office of the High Commissioner as well as other relevant United Nations bodies, offices, departments and specialized agencies consider ways in which they could assist States to strengthen the role and security of human rights defenders, including in conflict situations and peacebuilding; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders with human, material and financial resources in order to enable her to continue to carry out her mandate effectively, including through country visits; requested all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations, within their mandates, to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative in the implementation of her programme of activities; requested the Special Representative to continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with her mandate (resolution 60/161).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (resolution 60/161).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186 and 59/202).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its sixty-second session and an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/165).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 60/165).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief and to respond favourably to her requests to visit their countries and to provide her with all necessary information so as to enable her to fulfil her mandate even more effectively; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur received the necessary resources to enable her to discharge her mandate fully; requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session; and decided to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 60/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 60/166).

Protection of migrants

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested Members States, the United Nations system, international organizations, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her Office, as well as the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants, to ensure that the perspective of the human rights of migrants was included among the priority issues in the ongoing discussions on migration and development within the United Nations system, including, in particular, at the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development that would be held in 2006, pursuant to Assembly resolution 58/208 of 23 December 2003; requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the human and financial assistance necessary for the fulfilment of his mandate; and decided to examine the question further at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 60/169).

No advance documentation is expected.

Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should hold, within existing resources, prior to the sixty-first session of the Assembly, two sessions in 2006, one of 15 working days, from 16 January to 3 February, in order to achieve a complete reading of the draft text of a convention prepared by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, and one of 10 working days, from 7 to 18 August; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit a comprehensive report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to report on the implementation of paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/232).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 60/232).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/59/323)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/59/341)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/59/319)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.24-34 (joint debates on items 105 (b) and 105 (c)) and 36, 37, 41-50 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/503/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/186, 59/189, 59/190, 59/193, 59/196, 59/197, 59/200, 59/203 and 59/204

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 71 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/60/134)

Protection of migrants (A/60/272)

Right to development (A/60/286)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/60/301 and Add.1)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/60/305)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/60/353)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/60/374)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities on its sixth session (A/60/266)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food (A/60/350)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief (A/60/399)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.23-35, 37, 39-43 and 45-48 A/C.5/60/SR.34 and 36
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/509/Add.2 (Parts I and II)
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/622 (also relates to item 124)
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.64 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/150 to 60/153, 60/155 to 60/158, 60/161, 60/165, 60/166, 60/169 and 60/232

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights there, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations (Commission resolution 1994/87). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that consultations continued between the field office of the Office of the High Commissioner in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Secretary-General concerning the ways in which to assist the transitional Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in tackling the problem of impunity; decided to continue to examine the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and requested the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/170).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert (resolution 60/170).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 60/171).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in Turkmenistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/194 and 59/206).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged the Government of Turkmenistan to work closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with regard to the areas of concern and to cooperate fully with all the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/172).

Situation of human rights in Uzbekistan

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly strongly called upon the Government of Uzbekistan (a) to implement fully without any delay the recommendations contained in the report of the mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Kyrgyzstan from 13 to 21 June 2005, most notably with respect to granting permission for the establishment of an international commission of inquiry into the events in Andijan; and (b) to work closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with regard to the areas of concern and to cooperate fully with all the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and all the relevant United Nations treaty bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/174).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly strongly called upon the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; and to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur to facilitate an independent international investigation of continuing reports of sexual violence and other abuse of civilians carried out by members of the armed forces in Shan, Karen, Mon and other states; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including all relevant parties to the national reconciliation process in Myanmar, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in that regard; also requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to enable his Special Envoy and the Special Rapporteur to discharge their mandates fully and effectively; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/233).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/233).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 71 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in Turkmenistan (A/60/367)

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/60/422 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/60/221)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/60/306)

Report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/60/395)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.23-34 (joint debate sub-items 71 (b), 71 (c) and 71 (e)), 35, 37 and 42-48 A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 36
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/509/Add.3 and Corr.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/620
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.64 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/170 to 60/172 and 60/174

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human

Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540 and 59/529).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 60/534).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 71 (d))

Summary record	A/C.3/60/SR.22 (joint debate on sub-items 71 (a) and 71 (d))
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/509/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Decision	60/634

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 60/535).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/61/36).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 71 (e))

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.23-34 (joint debates on sub-items 71 (b), 71 (c) and 71 (e)) and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/509/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Decision	60/635

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

67. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122 and 59/211).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation; recommended that he continue to seek the inclusion of key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel in status-of-forces, status-of-mission, host country agreements and other related agreements; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation were properly informed about and operated in conformity with the minimum operating security standards and relevant codes of conduct; also requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, through the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, to continue to promote increased cooperation and collaboration among United Nations departments, organizations, funds and programmes and affiliated international organizations, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a comprehensive report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (resolution 60/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/123).

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster — Pakistan

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy in order to, inter alia, sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to further strengthen the rapid response capacities for immediate humanitarian relief efforts of the international community; welcomed the proposed convening in Islamabad on 19 November 2005 of a reconstruction conference to generate assistance and commitments for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction phases in the disaster-stricken areas; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/13), A/61/79-E/2006/67.

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the continued effective coordination among the Governments of affected countries, relevant bodies of the United Nations system, international organizations, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions, civil society and private sectors involved in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations institutional mechanism and capacities in support of national and local authorities for the coordination of tsunami disaster recovery efforts; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to strengthen the rapid response capacities of the international community to provide immediate humanitarian relief, building on existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/15), A/61/87-E/2006/77.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/223 and Corr.1
Draft resolutions	A/60/L.18 and Add.1, A/60/L.20 and Add.1, and A/60/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.51, 52 and 63
Resolutions	60/13, 60/15 and 60/123

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114 and 59/141).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the support provided to United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and to United Nations country teams; also requested him to further develop and improve, as required, mechanisms for the use of emergency standby capacities; decided to upgrade the current Central Emergency Revolving Fund into the Central Emergency Response Fund by including a grant element based on voluntary contributions; requested the Secretary-General to commission an independent review of the Fund at the end of the second year of operation and to

submit a report in that regard to the Assembly at its sixty-third session; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2006, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 60/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/124), A/61/85-E/2006/81.

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to strengthen the rapid response capacities of the international community to provide immediate humanitarian relief for disasters; also requested the Secretary-General to develop more systematic links with Member States offering military assets for natural disaster response in order to identify the availability of such assets; and further requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/125).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster (A/60/86-E/2005/77)

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/60/87-E/2005/78)

The transition from relief to development (A/60/89-E/2005/79)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/60/227)

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/60/302)

Improvement of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (A/60/432)

Draft resolutions	A/60/L.38 and Add.1, and A/60/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.51, 52, 63 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/124 and 60/125

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first and forty-fifth sessions, in 1986 and 1990, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 41/197, 45/227, 47/42, 49/21 D, 51/30 D, 53/1 G, 55/167 and 57/104).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue to mobilize and coordinate, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique: (a) humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system; and (b) international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/214), A/61/209.

Humanitarian and special economic assistance to Serbia and Montenegro[12]

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General, as well as development agencies, to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro; emphasized the importance of the increased donor coordination of assistance to Serbia and Montenegro; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a final report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/215), A/61/209.

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fourth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 44/168, 45/233, 46/142, 47/164, 48/202, 50/58 D and 57/102).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested all national and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola in its efforts to alleviate poverty, consolidate peace and democracy and contribute to economic stability throughout the country and to implement successfully the economic development programmes and strategies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/216), A/61/209.

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-third, fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 45/232, 46/147, 47/154, 48/197, 49/21 E, 50/58 A, 51/30 B, 52/169 E, 53/1 I, 55/176 and 57/151).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/219), A/61/209.

[12] The report of the Secretary-General mainly includes data collected before the declaration of independence of the Republic of Montenegro.

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third session, in 1988, at which it adopted a resolution entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia" under the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" (resolution 43/206). The Assembly has continued its consideration of the question annually (resolutions 44/178, 45/229, 46/176, 47/160, 48/201, 49/21 L, 50/58 G, 51/30 G, 52/169 L, 53/1 M, 54/96 D, 55/168, 56/106, 57/154, 58/115 and 59/218).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize rapid international financial assistance, as well as humanitarian rehabilitation and reconstruction relief for the Somali people and to help build capacity within transitional federal institutions in support of a consensus agreement; urged the international community to support the need for peacebuilding measures and the speedy implementation of programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias throughout Somalia appealed to Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/219), A/61/209.

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for El Salvador and Guatemala

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist El Salvador and Guatemala, whenever possible, through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance that contributed to overcoming the emergency and achieving the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population in the short, medium and long term, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2006, on the implementation of the resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries (resolution 60/220).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/220), A/61/78-E/2006/61.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 39 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Assistance to Mozambique (A/59/86-E/2004/69)

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for countries and regions (A/59/293)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 28 and 35-39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/479 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolutions	59/214 to 59/216 and 59/219

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/60/302)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 9, 12, 14, 19 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/496 and Corr.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolutions	60/219 and 60/220

(c) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/139 B), under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions".

The question was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina (A/50/144) and was considered at that session (resolution 50/19). It was also considered at the fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/17, 54/98 and 56/102).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to consider further the potential use of White Helmets as a resource for preventing and mitigating the effects of post-conflict humanitarian emergencies; and requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration the 10 years that would have passed since the adoption of its resolution 49/139 B, and in view of the success of coordinated actions carried out since then, to consider their impact and to analyse possible steps and modalities to enhance the integration of the White Helmets initiative within the work of the United Nations system, suggesting appropriate mechanisms and areas, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/118).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item be allocated for consideration every three years in the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/118).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/320
Draft resolutions	A/58/L.43 and Add.1 and A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolutions	58/118 and 58/316

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113 and 59/56).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the endorsement by the Security Council, in its resolution 1515 (2003), of the performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and stressing the need for its implementation and compliance with its provisions, welcoming also the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank as a step towards implementation of the road map, and also stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, suggested the convening in 2006 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people; welcomed the agreement on movement and access between the two sides and the subsequent opening of the Rafah border on 25 November 2005, and stressed the need to ensure that the commitments made in the agreement were fully implemented in accordance with the time line set out in the agreement; stressed the need for all concerned parties to work together for the speedy resolution of all outstanding issues relating to disengagement, and welcomed in that regard the work of the Quartet Special Envoy for Disengagement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people, as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 60/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/126), A/61/80-E/2006/72.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/90-E/2005/80
Draft resolution	A/60/L.36 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.63
Resolution	60/126

F. Promotion of justice and international law

68. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005 (decision 60/507).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/61/4).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 74)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/60/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/60/330)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.39
Decision	60/507

69. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 7 April 2006, 148 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263) and entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 7 April 2006, 121 States and 1 entity, the European Community, were parties to the Agreement.

In addition, as at 7 April 2006, 56 States and one entity had deposited their instruments of ratification of or accession to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31,

54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24 and 60/30). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24 and 50/25) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25 and 60/31).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the study undertaken by the International Maritime Organization to examine and clarify the role of the "genuine link" in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels (resolution 59/24, sect. IX).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to continue taking all necessary actions to ensure that the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf could fulfil its functions in light of its rapidly increasing workload; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue making training courses available regarding the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and on the preparation of submissions to the Commission; and called for action by States and others to strengthen capacity-building activities in general and encouraged them to contribute to the various trust funds administered by the Secretary-General; decided to launch the start-up phase, the "assessment of assessments", of the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, and established the Ad Hoc Steering Group to oversee its execution, and also determined that, under the guidance of the Group, the lead agencies, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, should prepare a report on the results of the "assessment of assessments" for the Assembly; decided to continue with the Consultative Process for the next three years, in accordance with its resolution 54/33, and to further review its effectiveness and utility at the sixty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for the sixty-first session of the General Assembly and the Meeting of States Parties on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/30, sects. I to III, XI, XIII and XVI).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 60/30, sect. XVI), A/61/63;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/24, sect. IX, and 59/25, sect. IV);

(c) Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24, sect. X), A/61/65;

(d) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its seventh meeting (resolutions 54/33, 57/141 and 60/30), A/61/156.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 75 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Oceans and the law of the sea (A/60/63 and Add.1 and 2)

Regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects: Second International Workshop (A/60/91)

Letter dated 7 July 2005 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly submitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its sixth meeting (A/60/99)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.54-56
Resolution	60/30

(b) **Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments**

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the study undertaken by the International Maritime Organization to examine and clarify the role of the "genuine link" in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels, and the potential consequences of non-compliance with the duties and obligations of flag States prescribed in the relevant international instruments (resolution 59/25, sect. IV).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 59/25 concerning the convening by the Secretary-General of a review conference of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement from 22 to 26 May 2006, and requested the Secretary-General: to convene in March 2006 a fifth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement; to prepare a draft provisional agenda and draft rules of procedure for the review conference; and to invite States and entities referred to in the relevant provisions of the Convention and those of the Agreement, not parties to the Agreement, to participate fully in the fifth round of informal consultations on an equal footing with those States parties, except without voting rights; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements concerning destructive fishing practices and their adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems; and either called upon, urged, requested or encouraged States to: promote sustainable fisheries; implement the Agreement and other fisheries-related instruments; take measures to prevent or eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; regulate fishing capacity;

enforce the moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing; reduce fisheries by-catch and discards; exercise responsible fishing practices in the marine ecosystem; cooperate at subregional and regional levels in the conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks; and increase capacity-building in developing States to promote sustainable fisheries (resolution 60/31, sects. I to X).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General concerning the impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems (resolution 60/31, sect. IX).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 75 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/189
Draft resolution	A/60/L.23
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.54-56
Resolution	60/31

70. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to ninth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504 and 59/510).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the tenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 (decision 60/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eleventh annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 76)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the tenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/60/229-S/2005/534)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.30
Decision	60/505

71. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to eleventh annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505 and 59/511).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the twelfth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005 (decision 60/506).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 77)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twelfth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/60/267-S/2005/532 and Corr.1)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.30
Decision	60/506

72. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). After the adoption by the Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998 and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on

1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in September 2004, the General Assembly approved the draft Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (resolution 58/318).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the one-hundredth ratification of the Rome Statute, encouraged States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and of the families of such victims, as well as to the Trust Fund for the participation of least developed countries, recalled the referral by the Security Council of the situation in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and decided that the item should continue to be considered directly in plenary meeting, and under it should be considered the annual report of the Court, the Court being invited to attend and to participate in those proceedings (resolution 60/29).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 60/29).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 81)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2004 (A/60/177)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.46 and 53
Resolution	60/29

73. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96, 55/148 and 57/14).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 59/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/36), A/61/222.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 140)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/321 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.5, 16 and 23)
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/506
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/36

74. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97, 55/149 and 57/15).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) a summary of the reports received from States on serious violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 59/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/37), A/61/119 and Add.1.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 141)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/125 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.5, 14 and 16
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/507
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/37

75. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-ninth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts finalized by the Commission; requested the Secretary-General to open it for signature; and called upon all Governments to consider becoming party to it (resolution 60/21).

At the same session, the General Assembly appealed to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for symposia; and requested the Secretary-General to bear in mind the particular characteristics of the mandate and work of the Commission in implementing page limits with respect to the documentation of the Commission (resolution 60/20).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-ninth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/61/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/60/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/60/SR.1, 2, 10 and 14
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/515
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Resolutions	60/20 and 60/21

76. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 56/311), and the next election will be held during the current session.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Commission, during its fifty-eighth session, to complete its work on those topics that were near completion; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the following, which were adopted by the Commission at its fifty-sixth session: (a) the draft articles and commentary on diplomatic protection; and (b) the draft principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities; invited Governments to provide information to the Commission regarding: (a) shared natural resources; (b) effects of armed conflicts on treaties; (c) responsibility of international organizations; (d) expulsion of aliens; (e) unilateral acts of States; and (f) reservations to treaties; endorsed the decision of the Commission to include the topic "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)" in its programme of work; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly commence on 23 October 2006 (resolution 60/22).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/61/10).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-seventh session: Supplement No. 10 (A/60/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/60/SR.11-20 and 22
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/516
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Resolution	60/22

77. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248 and 59/44).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 3 to 13 April 2006, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/23). The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 12 April 2006.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2006, to continue to consider, on a priority basis (a) the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; (b) and ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 60/23).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/61/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/23): A/61/153.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/60/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/60/124)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/60/320)

Summary records	A/C.6/60/SR.7, 8 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/517
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Resolution	60/23

C. Disarmament

78. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2004; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixtieth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 60/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2005 (A/61/263). In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 84)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2004 (A/60/204)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.40 and 41
Resolution	60/6

79. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28 and 60/44 and decisions 47/418, 55/414 and 59/512).

Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B). At the sixtieth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data, and to continue to provide the Secretary-General, in time for deliberations by the Assembly at its sixty-second session, with their views and suggestions on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 60/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 60/44), A/61/133.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 85 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/60/159 and Add.1-3)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/451

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/44

80. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/27, 56/18 and 57/52).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of continuous regional efforts and intensified dialogue in South-Eastern Europe aimed at arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures, as well as strengthening cooperation and undertaking appropriate measures at the national, subregional and regional levels against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to prevent all acts of terrorism; and called upon all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the resolution (resolution 59/59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/59).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 58)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/59/452
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/59

81. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item

entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

The General Assembly considered this item from its fortieth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/1520, 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31, 54/46 and 56/15 and decision 58/515).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of government experts to be established in 2006 on the basis of equitable geographic distribution, to explore the question of verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, and to transmit the report of the panel of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/60).

At the sixtieth session, no proposals were submitted under this item, but the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (decision 60/514).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/60).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 59)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/59/453
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/60

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/96 and Add.1 and 2
Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/458
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Decision	60/514

82. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-fourth to fifty-ninth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32 and 59/60).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the issues of information security; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2009 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and to submit a report on the results of that study to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 60/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/45), A/61/161.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/95 and Add.1
Report of the Secretary-General on the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/60/202)	
Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/452
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/45

83. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-ninth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33 and 59/62).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 60/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 93)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/459
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/51

84. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34 and 59/63).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/52) (to be issued in conjunction with item 90), A/61/140 (Part I).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/126 (Part I) and Add.1 and 2 and A/60/126 (Part II) (also relates to item 100)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/460
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/52

85. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-ninth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35 and 59/64).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements on the question (resolution 60/53).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 95)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/461
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/53

86. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-ninth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36 and 59/65).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2006 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of any negotiations on the matter (resolution 60/54).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/462
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/54

87. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V and 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59 and 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95 and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, and 59/513 to 59/515).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted 29 resolutions and 5 decisions under the item (resolutions 60/55 to 60/82 and 60/226 and decisions 60/515 to 60/519).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Missiles

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the support of qualified consultants and the United Nations

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Institute for Disarmament Research, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus could be reached, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/67). At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session (decision 60/515).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/67), A/61/168.

(c) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/70).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 59/70), A/61/116.

(d) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/73).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/73), A/61/164.

(e) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of including in United Nations-mandated peacekeeping missions, practical disarmament measures aimed at addressing the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in conjunction with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes aimed at former combatants; encouraged Member States to lend their support to the Secretary-General and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of practical disarmament measures (resolution 59/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/82).

(f) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-first session; and also requested the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means in the dissemination of information related to that report and any other information that the Department for

Disarmament Affairs gathered on an ongoing basis in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study (resolution 59/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/93), A/61/169.

(g) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps towards nuclear disarmament that were agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/56).

No advance documentation is expected.

(h) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 59/85; welcomed the efforts towards the completion of the ratification process of the Treaty of Pelindaba, and called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the treaty, with the aim of its early entry into force; and called upon all concerned States to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so (resolution 60/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/59), A/61/114.

(j) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/60), A/61/113.

(k) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship, and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen further the role of the Organization in that field; requested the

Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/61), A/61/98.

(l) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not yet subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation to do so; and encouraged the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (resolution 60/62).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Regional disarmament

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 60/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

(n) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 59/87; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 60/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/64), A/61/124.

(o) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General before its sixty-first session of their views on the advisability of further developing international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 60/66).

No advance documentation is expected.

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged States parties that had not fulfilled their obligations under article VII to do so without further delay; and

reaffirmed the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributed to universality (resolution 60/67).

No advance documentation is expected.

(q) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 59/77; expressed its regret that the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had been unable to achieve any substantive result and that the 2005 World Summit Outcome had failed to make any reference to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/70), A/61/127.

(r) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G of 15 December 1994 and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions, aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/71).

(s) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appealed to all interested States to determine the size and nature of their surplus stockpiles of conventional ammunition; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the risks arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus and regarding national ways of strengthening controls on conventional ammunition, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/74), A/61/118.

(t) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 59/88; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/75).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/75), A/61/112.

(u) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 59/83; requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/76), A/61/127.

(v) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in order to bring about its early entry into force, and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/78).

(w) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/47; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war; to continue to encourage Member States to endeavour to create conditions that would allow the emergence of an international consensus to hold an international conference as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/79), A/61/127.

(x) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 59/84, and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the next meeting of the States parties, pending a decision to be taken at the sixth meeting of the States parties, and on behalf of the States parties and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the seventh meeting of the States parties as observers (resolution 60/80).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) **The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects**

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged all initiatives, for the successful conclusion of the United Nations conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in order to set the agenda for tackling problems in the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons by the international community beyond 2006, decided to establish a group of governmental experts, appointed by the Secretary-General on the basis of equitable geographical representation, commencing after the review conference and no later than 2007, to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons in three sessions of one week's duration each, and to submit the report on the outcome of its study to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis, including national reports, on their implementation of the Programme of Action, and encouraged Member States to submit such reports; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/81).

(z) **Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms**

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to establish, with the financial support of States in a position to do so, an electronic database containing information provided by Member States and to assist them, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in the field (resolution 60/82).

No advance documentation is expected.

(aa) **Transparency in armaments**

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end, (*a*) recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction, and (*b*) requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2006, within available resources, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to taking a decision at its sixty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2000 to 2003 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 60/226).

Documents

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/226), A/61/159;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (resolution 60/226).

(bb) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session (decision 60/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

(cc) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session (decision 60/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

(dd) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session (decision 60/518).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/59/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Missiles (A/59/137 and Add.1)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/59/178 and Add.1 and 2)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/59/193 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1 and 2)

The issue of missiles in all its aspects (A/59/278 and Corr.1)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/59/364)

Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/59/179)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/59/459 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolutions	59/67 to 59/70, 59/73, 59/82 and 59/93
Decisions	59/513 to 515

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/60/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/60/92)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/60/94)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/60/97 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/60/98 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/60/119 and Add.1)

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons (A/60/122 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/60/160 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/60/161)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/60/185 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 36
Report of the First Committee	A/60/463
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/617
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.61 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/56, 60/58 to 60/64, 60/66, 60/67, 60/70, 60/71, 60/74 to 60/76, 60/78 to 60/82 and 60/226
Decisions	60/516 to 60/518

88. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65 and 59/96 to 59/103 and decision 47/421).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 60/83 to 60/88).

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/97), A/61/130.

(b) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts (a) to continue to publish in all official languages *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*; (b) to continue to maintain the Disarmament website and to produce versions of the site in as many official languages as feasible; (c) to continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes; and (d) to continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament; invited all Member States to make contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 59/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/103), A/61/215.

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States in each region, and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 60/83).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; appealed to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make and increase voluntary contributions to strengthen the Regional Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with all necessary support so that it might carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/84), A/61/157.

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with the necessary support in carrying out its programme of activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/85), A/61/163.

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, within existing resources, a consultative mechanism of interested States, in particular African States, for the reorganization of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session; appealed to all States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Regional Centre and facilitate their implementation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary support to the Centre for better achievements and results; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/86), A/61/137.

(g) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with assistance to ensure that they were able to carry on their efforts; and called upon the Secretary-

General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/87).

(h) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 60/88).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 66)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/59/171)

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/59/177)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/59/460
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolutions	59/97 and 59/103

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 98)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/60/132)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/60/152)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/60/153)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/60/166)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/464
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolutions	60/83 to 60/88

89. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104 and 59/105 and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422, and 54/418).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 60/89, 60/90 and 60/91).

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

(c) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to report, in its annual reports to the Assembly, the results of any consideration of the issue of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 60/46).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference to intensify consultations and explore possibilities with a view to reaching an agreement on a programme of work; requested all States members of the Conference to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of substantive work in its 2006 session; and

requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/90).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27).

(d) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2006, from 10 to 28 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/91).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/61/42).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 87 and 99)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2005: Supplement No. 42 (A/60/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/60/285)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/60/135)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Reports of the First Committee	A/60/453 and A/60/465
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.61 and 62
Resolutions	60/46, 60/90 and 60/91

90. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-ninth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68 and 59/106).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on this issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/92) (to be issued in conjunction with item 84), A/61/140 (Part I).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/60/126 (Part I) and Add.1 and 2 and A/60/126 (Part II) (also relates to item 94)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/466
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/92

91. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVIII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-ninth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69 and 59/107 and decision 44/430).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties that the Working Group on Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines would continue its work in 2005; also noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties that the Working Group on Explosive Remnants of War would continue its work in 2005, encouraged the Chairperson-designate and the Group to conduct work, in accordance with the mandate for 2005, with the aim of elaborating appropriate recommendations on mines other than anti-personnel mines, for submission to the Meeting of the States Parties on 24 and 25 November 2005; recalled the decision of the Second Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects to convene a further conference not later than 2006; requested that the conference be held in November 2006 in Geneva and be preceded by as many preparatory meetings as deemed necessary by the States parties; and also requested the Meeting of the States Parties on 24 and 25 November 2005 to take a final decision on those matters; requested that the Third Review Conference and its preparatory meetings exert maximum effort to promote universalization of the Convention, as amended, and of all Protocols thereto, including through the holding of regional conferences and seminars; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 60/93).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 101)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/467
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/93

92. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70 and 59/108).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly recalled its previous resolutions on the subject, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 60/94).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/94), A/61/123.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/118
Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/468
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/94

93. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this item at its thirty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71 and 59/109 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous position on the subject, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/95).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/95), A/61/134;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2005.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (A/60/127)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2004 (A/60/136)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/469
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/95

94. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several

items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 87). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72 and 59/110 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, including all necessary assistance to the annual meetings of the States parties and the meetings of experts (resolution 60/96).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 104)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/470
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/96

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

95. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995, the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000 and the Eleventh Congress in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140 and 59/151 to 59/159, and decision 59/523).

Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress should be "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice"; and accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Thailand to host the Eleventh Congress (resolution 57/171).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to hold the Eleventh Congress from 18 to 25 April 2005; and also decided that the high-level segment would be held during the last three days of the Congress (resolution 58/138).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15; invited Governments to implement the Bangkok Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives; requested the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Eleventh Congress, including the Bangkok Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, ensuring that its recommendations were disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, including a chapter on the Bangkok Declaration, the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Congress and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/177).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifteenth session;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (resolution 60/177).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations; called upon the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension; also requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 60/176).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism; called upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the effectiveness of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, including support and protection of victims, corruption, organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism; invited all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to enable it to promote in an effective manner, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the said Conference of the Parties, in accordance with its mandate, and also requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly the reports of the above-mentioned Conference; further requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policymaking body in this field, in performing its activities; urged all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that had not yet done so to

sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; encouraged States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which had entered into force on 14 December 2005; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 60/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (resolution 60/175).

By its resolution 2005/17 on international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/17 and General Assembly resolution 60/175).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 106)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 1 (A/60/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/60/123)

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/60/131)

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/60/157) (also relates to item 54 (d))

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (A/60/164) (also relates to item 108)

Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/60/172)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.6-9, 14, 21 and 31
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/510 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64

Resolutions: 60/175 to 60/177

Decision: 60/536

96. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/103 and 47/98). Since then the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/144 and 59/163).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data to exchange and share information at all levels; urged all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; urged States to renew their efforts to implement the comprehensive measures in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, encouraged States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of substances used to manufacture illicit drugs, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control; called upon all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking; urged Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime; urged States to strengthen action aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system and relevant international institutions; called upon States, where appropriate, to enhance support for alternative development, security and rule of law, environmental protection and eradication programmes undertaken by countries affected by illicit cultivation; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions; and requested the Secretary-

General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/178)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 107)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/60/130)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.6-9, 14, 17, 21 and 33
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/511
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/178

97. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53, and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81 and 59/46).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption and opening for signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; noted the progress attained in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210 and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to Assembly resolution 59/46, and welcomed continuing efforts to that end; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and should continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations; decided also that the Ad

Hoc Committee should meet from 27 February to 3 March 2006 in order to fulfil that mandate, and welcomed any update by the Secretary-General of the comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism as part of his report on measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 60/43).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its tenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/61/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/53 and 60/43), A/61/210

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/60/37)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (A/60/164)

Measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/60/228 and Add.1)

Report of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/C.6/60/L.6)

Summary records	A/C.6/60/SR.3-6, 10 and 23
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/519
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/43

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

98. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/60/352) without discussion (decision 60/512).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 109)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/60/352
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.50
Decision	60/512

99. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 60/504).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/61/1)

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/60/1)

Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.9, 24 and 25
Decision	60/504

100. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[1] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

[1] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 60/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Argentina,* China, Congo,** Denmark,* France, Ghana,** Greece,* Japan,* Peru,** Qatar,** Russian Federation, Slovakia,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania* and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Denmark, Greece, Japan and United Republic of Tanzania. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 111 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.29
Decision	60/403

(b) **Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council**

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[14] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

[14] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. By an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 60/404). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Albania,** Angola,*** Armenia,* Australia,** Austria,*** Bangladesh,* Belgium,* Belize,* Benin,*** Brazil,** Canada,* Chad,** China,** Colombia,* Costa Rica,** Cuba,*** Czech Republic,*** Democratic Republic of the Congo,** Denmark,** France,*** Germany,*** Guinea,** Guinea-Bissau,*** Guyana,*** Haiti,*** Iceland,** India,** Indonesia,* Italy,* Japan,*** Lithuania,** Madagascar,*** Mauritania,*** Mauritius,* Mexico,** Namibia,* Nigeria,* Pakistan,** Panama,* Paraguay,*** Poland,* Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,*** South Africa,** Spain,*** Sri Lanka,*** Thailand,** Tunisia,* Turkey,*** United Arab Emirates,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania* and United States of America.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 111 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.34
Decision	60/404

101. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and since the twenty-sixth session, in 1971, it has not taken a vote by secret ballot; the resolution on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolution 55/277) was adopted by acclamation.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1961
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar	1 January 1982-31 December 1991
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali	1 January 1992-31 December 1996
Mr. Kofi Annan	1 January 1997-31 December 2001

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001 the General Assembly appointed Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 2002 and ending on 31 December 2006 (resolution 55/277).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 187)

Letter dated 27 June 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/55/999)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.87
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.105
Resolution	55/277

102. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly elected 19 of the 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decisions 60/405 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 33 States:

Algeria,** Argentina,*** Armenia,*** Bahamas,* Belarus,*** Benin,*** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,*** Central African Republic,*** China,** Comoros,*

Cuba,*** France,* Ghana,** India,*** Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Israel,*** Italy,*** Jamaica,** Japan,** Kenya,** Mexico,* Pakistan,*** Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,* Senegal,*** South Africa,*** Switzerland,*** United States of America,* Uruguay*** and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will still need to fill the remaining seat on the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Comoros, France, Mexico, Russian Federation, United States of America and Zimbabwe.[15]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/61/227.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/60/216 and Add.1).

Plenary meetings: A/60/PV.43 and 74.

Decisions: 60/405 A and B.

(b) **Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of resolution 3108 (XXVIII) and by paragraph 2 of resolution 57/20, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 75) consists of 60 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

Of the current membership, 17 members were elected by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, in 2000 (decision 55/308), and 43 were elected at its fifty-eighth session, in 2003 (decision 58/407).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 60 States:[16]

Algeria,** Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,** Belarus,** Belgium,* Benin,* Brazil,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,* China,* Colombia,** Croatia,* Czech Republic,** Ecuador,** Fiji,** France,* Gabon,** Germany,* Guatemala,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Israel,** Italy,** Japan,* Jordan,* Kenya,** Lebanon,** Lithuania,* Madagascar,** Mexico,* Mongolia,** Morocco,* Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Paraguay,** Poland,** Qatar,* Republic of Korea,* Russian

[15] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

[16] From 3 June 2006, the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations was continued by Serbia.

Federation,* Rwanda,* Serbia,** Sierra Leone,* Singapore,* South Africa,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sweden,* Switzerland,** Thailand,** the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Tunisia,* Turkey,* Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay,* Venezuela** and Zimbabwe **

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the fortieth session of the Commission in 2007.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-third session of the Commission in 2010.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, France, Germany, Japan, Jordan, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

Under the terms of resolutions 2205 (XXI) and 57/20, in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (a) fourteen from African States; (b) fourteen from Asian States; (c) eight from Eastern European States; (d) ten from Latin American States; and (e) fourteen from Western European and other States. The Assembly is also to have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.62
Decision	58/407

(c) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 76) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected the following persons members of the Commission for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2006:

Mr. Emmanuel Akwei Addo (Ghana), Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri (Qatar), Mr. João Clemente Baena Soares (Brazil), Mr. Ian Brownlie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Enrique J. A. Candioti (Argentina), Mr. Choung Il Chee (Republic of Korea), Mr. Pedro Comissário Afonso (Mozambique), Mr. Riad Daoudi (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Christopher John Robert Dugard (South Africa), Ms. Paula Escarameia (Portugal), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Mr. Zdzislaw W. Galicki (Poland), Mr. Adegoke Ajibola Ige (Nigeria), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Mr. James Lutabanzibwa Kateka (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Fathi Kemicha (Tunisia), Mr. Martti Koskenniemi (Finland), Mr. Valery I. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation), Mr. William R. Mansfield (New Zealand), Mr. Djamchid Momtaz (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr. Bernd H. Niehaus (Costa Rica), Mr. Didier Opertti Badan (Uruguay), Mr. Guillaume Pambou Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Victor Rodríguez Cedeño (Venezuela), Mr. Robert Rosenstock (United States of America), Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico), Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany), Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia), Ms. Xue Hanqin (China) and Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan).

In 2002, the Commission elected Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda) to fill the casual vacancy caused by the demise of Adegoke Ajibola Ige. In 2003, the Commission elected Mr. Roman Anatolyevitch Kolodkin (Russian Federation), Mr. Constantin P. Economides (Greece), Mr. Teodor Viorel Melescanu (Romania) and Mr. Michael Matheson (United States of America) to fill the casual vacancies arising from the demise of Valery I. Kuznetsov, the election of Mr. Bruno Simma and Mr. Peter Tomka to the International Court of Justice, and the resignation of Mr. Robert Rosenstock, respectively. In 2006, the Commission elected Mr. Eduardo Valencia-Ospina (Colombia) to fill the causal vacancy arising from the election of Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico) to the International Court of Justice. Accordingly, the present membership of the Commission is as follows:

Mr. Emmanuel Akwei Addo (Ghana), Mr. Husain Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri (Qatar), Mr. João Clemente Baena Soares (Brazil), Mr. Ian Brownlie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Enrique J. A. Candioti (Argentina), Mr. Choung Il Chee (Republic of Korea), Mr. Pedro

Comissário Afonso (Mozambique), Mr. Riad Daoudi (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Christopher John Robert Dugard (South Africa), Mr. Constantin P. Economides (Greece), Ms. Paula Escarameia (Portugal), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Mr. Zdzislaw W. Galicki (Poland), Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Mr. James Lutabanzibwa Kateka (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Fathi Kemicha (Tunisia), Mr. Roman Anatolyevitch Kolodkin (Russian Federation), Mr. Martti Koskenniemi (Finland), Mr. William R. Mansfield (New Zealand), Mr. Michael J. Matheson (United States of America), Mr. Teodor Viorel Melescanu (Romania), Mr. Djamchid Momtaz (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr. Bernd H. Niehaus (Costa Rica), Mr. Didier Opertti Badan (Uruguay), Mr. Guillaume Pambou Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Victor Rodríguez Cedeño (Venezuela), Mr. Eduardo Valencia-Ospina (Colombia), Ms. Xue Hanqin (China) and Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an African State at the election held in 2001; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an Eastern European State. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of an Asian State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of a Latin American State.

The Assembly will therefore have to elect:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Four nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Seven nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General containing the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election, A/61/92 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the curricula vitae of candidates submitted by the nominating Governments, A/61/111 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 16 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/56/117 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3 and A/56/486 and Corr.1
Curricula vitae	A/56/124 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.31 and 39
Decision	56/311

103. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 60/410). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),* Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire),* Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands),** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),** Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),* Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina),*** Mr. Igor V. Khalevinski (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Jerry Kramer (Canada),** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),* Ms. Susan M. McLung (United States of America),*** Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon),*** Mr. Ranat Saha (India),** Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal),* Ms. Sun Mingjin (China),** Mrs. Christina Vasak (France)*** and Mr. Jun Yamazaki (Japan).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Ahounou, Mr. Kelapile, Mr. Maycock and Mr. Sharma.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/61/101

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 113 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/60/101 and A/C.5/60/4
Summary record	A/C.5/60/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/542
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Decision	60/410

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 121). Details on the appointment, membership and

functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee on Contributions (decision 60/411 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenichiro Akimoto (Japan),* Mr. Mesbal A. M. A. Al-Mannsor (Kuwait),* Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),* Mr. Paul Ekwong a Dong (Cameroon),** Mr. Gordon Eckersley (Australia),** Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia),* Ms. Sujata Ghorai (Germany),*** Mr. Bernardo Greyver del Hoyo (Uruguay),** Mr. Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria),** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),* Mr. Eduardo Hector Iglesias (Argentina),** Mr. David A. Lyn (United States of America),* Mr. Vyacheslav Anatolievich Loginov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Hae-sun Park (Republic of Korea),*** Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),** Mr. Henrique da Silveira Sardinha-Pinto (Brazil),*** and Mr. Wu Yong (China).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Dumitriu, Mr. Selassie, Mr. Humenny, Mr. Lyn and Mr. Al-Mansour.

Documents: Note by the Secretary-General, A/61/102/Rev.1

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 113 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/60/102 and Add.1; A/C.5/60/5
Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.20 and 40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/543 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.53 and 73
Decisions	60/411 A and B

(c) **Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee**

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 60/412). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),*** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),* Mr. Madhav Dhar (India),*** Mr. Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),*** Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),** Mr. Khava Ngqula (South Africa),*

Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),* Ms. Hélène Ploix (France)** and Mr. Jürgen Reunnitz (Germany).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Chico Pardo, Mr. Ngqula and Mr. Pillay.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/61/103.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 113 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/60/103 and A/C.5/60/6
Summary record	A/C.5/60/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/544
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Decision	60/412

(d) **Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal**

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

In paragraph 2 of its resolution 55/159, the General Assembly decided that members serving on the Tribunal as at 1 January 2001 should have their current term of office extended by one year, and that thereafter, provided that they had not served on the Tribunal for more than seven years, they might be reappointed once.

By its resolution 59/283 of 13 April 2005, the General Assembly further amended paragraph 1 of article 3 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 59/410). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),** Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece),*** Mr. Goh Joon Seng (Singapore),*** Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland),* Ms. Jacqueline R. Scott (United States of America),* Ms. Brigitte Stern (France)*** and Mr. Dayendra Sena Wijewardane (Sri Lanka).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Haugh and Ms. Scott.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/61/104.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/59/104 and A/C.5/59/8
Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.21
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/585
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Decision	59/410

(c) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 (decision 60/414). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),* Chairman; Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland),* Vice-Chairman; Mr. Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),* Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),** Mr. Shamsher M. Chowdhury (Bangladesh),** Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),*** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),*** Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil),*** Mr. José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina),* Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),*** Ms. Anita Szlack (Canada),* Mr. Vladimir Titov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Gian Luigi Valenza (Italy),*** Mr. Xiaochu Wang (China)** and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bel Hadj Amor, Mr. Wyzner, Mr. Boateng, Mr. Sanchis Muñoz and Ms. Szlack.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/61/105.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 113 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/60/105 and A/C.5/60/8
Summary record	A/C.5/60/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/546
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Decision	60/414

(ii) **Designation of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission**

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly designated Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia) as Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland) as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2003 and expiring on 31 December 2006 (decision 57/410). Therefore the Assembly, at its sixty-first session, will need to designate the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/57/105 and A/C.5/57/9 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/57/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/609
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/410

(f) **Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences**

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 (decision 60/407). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,* Austria,** Burundi,*** China,** Egypt,** El Salvador,*** France,*** Germany,* Jamaica,** Kenya,** Lesotho,*** Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Nepal,** Nigeria,* Philippines,*** Romania,* Russian Federation,*** Senegal,* Syrian Arab Republic* and United States of America.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Germany, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania,

Senegal and Syrian Arab Republic. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 115 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/60/106
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.43
Decision	60/407

(g) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP, resolved that the President of the Assembly should designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125, annex).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2004: Canada, Jordan, Mexico, Niger and Slovenia (decision 58/416).

At its sixty-first session, the President of the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the present Committee members on 31 December 2006.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (f))

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/416

(h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, by its decision 58/422 of 5 August 2004, appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2005 and ending on 31 December 2009.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, by its decision 59/416 A of 28 April 2005, appointed a member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 28 April 2005 and expiring on 31 December 2008, as a result of the resignation of a member.

At the same session, the General Assembly, by its decision 59/416 B of 24 August 2005, appointed four members to the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 and expiring on 31 December 2010.

As at 1 January 2006, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Gerard Biraud (France),**** Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),**** Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),* Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),*** Mr. Juan Luis Larrabure (Peru),** Mr. Istvan Posta (Hungary),**** Mr. Tang Guangting (China),* Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey),**** Mr. Victor Vislykh (Russian Federation),* Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)* and Mr. Muhammad Yussuf (United Republic of Tanzania).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Fontaine Ortiz, Mr. Tang, Mr. Vislykh, Ms. Wynes and Mr. Yussuf.

Document before the Secretary-General: A/61/109

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/108 and Add.1
Notes by the President of the General Assembly	A/59/788 and A/59/889
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.94 and 116
Decisions	59/416 A and B

105. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure

of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

On 11 June 2006, the Security Council, having examined the application of the Republic of Montenegro for admission to membership in the United Nations (A/60/890-S/2006/409), recommended to the General Assembly that the Republic of Montenegro be admitted to membership in the United Nations (Council resolution 1691 (2006)).

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 28 June 2006, the General Assembly admitted the Republic of Montenegro to membership in the United Nations (resolution 60/264).

A list of the Member States, which now number 192, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 114)

Application of the Republic of Montenegro for admission	A/60/890-S/2006/409
Letter dated 22 June 2006 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General	A/60/902
Draft resolution	A/60/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.93
Resolution	60/264

106. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, now the African Union, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94, 55/218, 56/48 and 57/48).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called for the enhancement of the involvement of the African Union in all United Nations activities concerning Africa,

requested the United Nations system to intensify its assistance to the African Union, as appropriate, in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Peace and Security Council; requested the United Nations system to cooperate with the African Union and its member States in the implementation of appropriate policies for the promotion of the culture of democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and the strengthening of democratic institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (59/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/213).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/401, part one, sect. II
Draft resolution	A/59/L.34 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.19-40 and 74
Resolution	59/213

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 28 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/38, 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-first session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11, 53/14, 55/4 and 57/36).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution RES/40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the work of the Consultative Organization aimed at strengthening the efforts of the United Nations in respect of issues such as combating corruption, international terrorism and trafficking, as well as human rights issues; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Organization (resolution 59/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/3).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part two
Draft resolution	A/59/L.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/5

(c) **Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations**

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations" was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, at the request of Cambodia on behalf of the 10 members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (A/57/233).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/33).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged both the United Nations and the Association to further increase contacts and strengthen areas of cooperation, as appropriate, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implemenation of the resolution (resolution 59/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/5)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. III
Draft resolution	A/59/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/5

(d) **Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization**

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5). The Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/211 and 57/34).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to strengthen dialogue with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization with a view to promoting cooperation and coordination between the two secretariats, invited the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization in order to continue programmes with the organization and its associated institutions for the achievement of their objectives, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/259).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/259)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part three
Draft resolution	A/59/L.57 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 76
Resolution	59/259

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 12 Member States (A/49/238). Since then, the Assembly has considered the question biennially (resolutions 49/141, 51/16, 53/17, 55/17 and 57/41).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community and relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region; invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations in order to increase their capacity to attain their objectives; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes with the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives, with special attention to the areas and issues identified at the third general meeting (see A/59/303, annex); invited the United Nations system and Member States to increase financial and other assistance to the countries of the Caribbean Community to help to implement the priorities of the Caribbean Regional Strategic Plan of Action and to cope with the problems and burden caused by the HIV/AIDS pandemic; called upon the United Nations system to assist the countries of the Caribbean, such as Haiti and Grenada, in their rebuilding efforts after the hurricane damage of 2004; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/138).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. IV
Draft resolution	A/59/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 71
Resolution	59/138

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, at the request of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste (A/59/231).

The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/10).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake consultations with the Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, with a view to promoting cooperation between the secretariats of the two bodies, requested the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate to that end with the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/21)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (t))

Draft resolution	A/59/L.14
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 50
Resolution	59/21

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/191).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/3, 56/43 and 57/156).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue exploring, with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation between the organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/139)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. V
Draft resolution	A/59/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 71
Resolution	59/139

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/22, 56/39 and 57/40).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the international community and the United Nations agencies to continue to provide those countries of the Economic Community of Central African States with appropriate assistance to consolidate their efforts towards democratization and the consolidation of the rule of law, to support their national development programmes, and to help to strengthen the means existing in the region to ensure that the Community had the necessary capacity with regard to prevention, monitoring, early warning and peacekeeping operations; invited the United Nations and the international community to coordinate their efforts to assist the Central African States in establishing demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/310).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/310).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. VI
Draft resolution	A/59/L.16/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 113
Resolution	59/310

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100, 55/42, 56/44 and 57/38).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed satisfaction at the enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and ECO; appreciated the efforts of ECO to implement the Millennium Development Goals, especially its attempts to reduce poverty and food insecurity in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/4).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part four
Draft resolution	A/59/L.3 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/4

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/3, 52/2, 54/25, 56/45 and 57/43).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the pursuit of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the fields of early warning and conflict prevention, with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms; called upon the specialized agencies and the funds and programmes of the United Nations system to enhance their cooperation with the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/22).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. X
Draft resolution	A/59/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 50
Resolution	59/22

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7, 52/7, 53/13, 54/12, 55/19, 56/46 and 57/47).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to cooperate closely in various fields, in particular peace and security, economic and social development, international law, human rights, and democracy and gender issues, bearing in mind the significant benefits of cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 59/19).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part five
Draft resolution	A/59/L.5/Rev.2 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 50
Resolution	59/19

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-second to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3, 54/8, 56/98 and 57/39).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation with activities of, the Latin American Economic System; reiterated its request to both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/258).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/258).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (k))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part six
Draft resolution	A/59/L.55
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 76
Resolution	59/258

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer; and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9, 55/10, 56/40 and 57/46).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of LAS in order to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/9).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. VII
Draft resolution	A/59/L.13
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/9

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session this item as an additional item (see A/55/PV.35). On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

(A/55/988, annex), which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 55/283, annex). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement (resolution 56/42).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/45).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report for 2002, of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director-General (see A/59/297) (resolution 59/7).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the annual report for 2004 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 59/7), A/61/185.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (m))

Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the year 2002 (A/59/297)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part seven
Draft resolution	A/59/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/7

(o) **Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

The question entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117, 55/179, 56/216 and 57/298).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, at the request of Slovenia (A/59/908), decided to defer consideration of the sub-item and to include it as an item in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session, on the understanding that the sub-item would again fall under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", which was to be included in the agenda of the sixty-first session and considered biennially thereafter, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (decision 59/567).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (n))

Letter dated 2 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly	A/59/908
Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. XI
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 117
Decision	59/567

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of 12 Member States (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4, 53/9, 55/15 and 57/157).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called for a prompt mobilization of resources to meet the emergency needs of Caribbean countries, especially Haiti and Grenada; called for the continuation of the intraregional dialogue and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in curbing the illicit traffic in weapons; called for an increase in financial resources and the strengthening of national and regional programmes for combating HIV/AIDS and an increase in the supply of safe, effective and essential medicines at a reasonable cost; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/257).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/257).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (o))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. IX
Draft resolution	A/59/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 76
Resolution	59/257

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16, 54/7, 55/9, 56/47 and 57/42).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems, and requested the Secretary-

General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 59/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/8).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (p))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. VIII
Draft resolution	A/59/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/8

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 56/41 and 57/37).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations to continue to assist the Pacific Islands Forum in the timely implementation of relevant United Nations mandates and invited States to contribute to the Biketawa Trust Fund for confidence-building measures and conflict prevention; requested that the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme together with the Forum promote joint cooperative needs assessment missions in the region to determine additional support to peacebuilding carried out by regional missions and mechanisms; invited the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to develop, in consultation with the Forum and other interested agencies, a Pacific-specific regional training programme on "Preventive diplomacy and post-conflict resolution"; called upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide technical support to Forum members in promoting awareness of all international human rights treaties; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/20).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (q))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, XII
Draft resolution	A/59/L.11 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 50
Resolution	59/20

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate

steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was approved by the Assembly (resolution 54/280, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh session (resolutions 54/280, 56/49 and 57/49 and decision 55/408).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission covering the year 2003 (see A/59/296) (resolution 59/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2005 (resolution 59/6).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (r))

Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2003 (A/59/296)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part seven
Draft resolution	A/59/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40
Resolution	59/6

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) (resolution 37/248). On 17 August 1992, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was transformed into the Southern African Development Community.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, subsequently at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions on a biennial basis and at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118, 52/204, 54/227, 57/44 and decision 56/443).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to strengthen support for the measures taken by the Southern African Development Community in addressing HIV/AIDS; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Community, to enhance

contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing further cooperation between the two organizations, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Community (resolution 59/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/140).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 56 (s))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/303, part one, sect. XIII
Draft resolution	A/59/L.42 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38-40 and 72
Resolution	59/140

107. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521, 58/513, 59/509 and 60/510).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1631 (2005), A/61/204-S/2006/590 (also under item 13).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 115)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.43
Decision	60/510

108. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

This item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/77, 47/233, 48/264 and 55/285 and decisions 52/479 and 53/491).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decision 54/491).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question from its fifty-fifth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 55/285, 56/509, 57/301 and 58/126, annex).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly adopted a number of measures, inter alia, to reorganize the agenda of the Assembly; and decided to review the provisions of the reorganized agenda at its sixty-first session with a view to making further improvements (resolution 58/316).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the proposed programme of work and timetable of the First Committee for 2006 (decision 60/521), the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (decision 60/525), the programmes of work of the Second Committee (decision 60/549) and the Third Committee (decision 60/537) and the provisional programme of work of the Sixth Committee (decision 60/513) for the sixty-first session.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66 (orally revised)
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 116)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/60/PV.23
Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.39, A/C.3/60/SR.48, A/C.4/60/SR.19 and 20 and A/C.6/60/SR.23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/524
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/497
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/512
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/525
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/523
Plenary meetings	A/PV.60/61, 62, 64 and 68
Decisions	60/513, 60/521, 60/526, 60/537, 60/538 and 60/549

111. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) and requested the Secretary-General

urgently to prepare a long-term "road map" towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system (resolution 55/162).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an annual report and a comprehensive report every five years on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration, drawing upon the "road map" and in accordance with resolution 55/162 (resolution 56/95).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291 and 59/314).

Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called for the improvement of global public health preparedness and response systems, including systems of prevention and monitoring of infectious diseases, to better cope with major diseases, in particular a human influenza pandemic arising from avian influenza; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/35).

High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly welcomed the submission by the Secretary-General of the comprehensive report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005 and Add.1-3).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolutions 59/145 and 59/291, held the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the Assembly from 14 to 16 September 2005 in New York with the participation of Heads of State and Government, and also held a separate meeting on financing for development within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting.

At the same session, the General Assembly established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251); and welcomed the submission by the Secretary-General of the reports entitled "Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide" (A/60/692 and Corr.1), "Mandating and delivering: analysis and recommendations to facilitate the review of mandates" (A/60/733 and Corr.1) and "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy" (A/60/825) (see also item 46 above).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 120)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide (A/60/692 and Corr.1) (also relates to item 46)

Mandating and delivering: analysis and recommendations to facilitate the review of mandates (A/60/733 and Corr.1) (also relates to item 46)

Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy (A/60/825) (also relates to item 46)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.58
Resolution	60/35

112. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 46 countries (A/50/147 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/11, 52/23, 54/64 and 56/262).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fifty-ninth session (decision 58/571).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism, including the implications of the resolution (resolution 59/309).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/309).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 156)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.62 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.104
Resolution	59/309

113. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, with a view to operationalizing the decision by the 2005 World Summit, the General Assembly, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body; also decided that the main purposes of the Commission should be (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building

efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/180).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

148. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the host country to continue to solve, through negotiations, problems that might arise and to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; noted that the Committee would continue to review the implementation of the Parking Programme for Diplomatic Vehicles; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; noted that a number of delegations had requested a shortening of the time frame applied by the host country for the issuance of entry visas to representatives of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 60/24).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/61/26).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 153)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/60/26)	
Summary record	A/C.6/60/SR.21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/520
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Resolution	60/24

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanisław Trepczyński	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leonoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania

[a] The session ended during the following year.
[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-ninth	2004	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Sixtieth	2005	Mr. Jan Eliasson	Sweden
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

	Year	Name	Country
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Special sessions (continued)			
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Twenty-eighth	2005	Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka	Gabon
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
		Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carias (Honduras)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
		Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
		Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
		Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
		Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
		Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
		Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
		Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodriguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
		Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
		Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
		Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
		Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
		Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
		Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania)	
		Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
		Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria)	
		Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Andre Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
		Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium)	
		Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)
		Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar)	
		Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Jarmo Sareva (Finland)	Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef (Tunisia)	Mr. Miguel Carbo (Ecuador)
		Mr. Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand)	
		Mr. Ionut Suseanu (Romania)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)	Ms. Dziunik Aghajanian (Armenia)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Saleh Alnajar (Yemen)
		Mr. Alon Bar (Israel)	
		Mr. Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone)	
Sixtieth	Mr Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Lofti Bouchaara (Morocco)	Ms. Elvina Jusufaj (Albania)
		Mrs. Gabriela Martinic (Argentina)	
		Mr. Detlev Wolter (Germany)	

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
B. Special Political Committee*			
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martinez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martinez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Heli Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkéo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapuranga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey) Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáč (Slovakia)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
		Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda)	
		Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)
		Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania)	
		Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)
		Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait)	
		Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Enrique Loedel (Uruguay)	Mr. Isaac Lamba (Malawi)	Mr. Damien Cole (Ireland)
		Mr. Jasna Ognjanovac (Croatia)	
		Mr. Ibrahim Assaf (Lebanon)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Kyaw Tint Swe (Myanmar)	Mr. Eduardo Calderón (Ecuador)	Mr. Kais Kabtani (Tunisia)
		Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)	
		Mr. Helfried Carl (Austria)	
Sixtieth	Mr. Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan)	Ms. Amparo Anguiano Rodriguez (Mexico)	Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam Umar (Brunei Darussalam)
		Mr. Alexander Gerts (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Subhas Gujadhur (Mauritius)	

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
		Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
		Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
		Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
		Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey)	
		Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru)	
		Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
		Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico)	
		Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
		Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia)	
		Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)
		Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic)	
		Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Fifty-ninth	Mr. Marco Balarezo (Peru)	Mrs. Ewa Anzorge (Poland) Mr. Antonio Bernardini (Italy) Mr. Majdi Ramadan (Lebanon)	Mr. Azanaw Tadesse Abreha (Ethiopia)
Sixtieth	Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali (Nigeria)	Mr. Selwin Charles Hart (Barbados) Mr. Juraj Koudelka (Czech Republic) Mr. Stefano Toscano (Switzerland)	Mr. Abdulmalik Motahar A. Alshabibi (Yemen)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
		Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
		Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
		Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
		Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
		Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
		Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
		Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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		Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
		Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
		Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala)	
		Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
		Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)	
		Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
		Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia)	
		Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
		Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden)	
		Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)
		Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan)	
		Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon)	Ms. Beatriz Londoño (Colombia)	Mr. Abdullah Eid Salman Al-Sulaiti (Qatar)
		Mr. Michiel Maertens (Belgium)	
		Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Valery Kuchinsky (Ukraine)	Ms. Astanah Banu Shri Abdul Aziz (Malaysia) Ms. Rachel Groux (Switzerland) Ms. Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana)	Mr. Carlos Enrique Garcia González (El Salvador)
Sixtieth	Mr. Francis K. Butagira (Uganda)	Mr. Muhammad Anshor (Indonesia) Ms. Catarina Carvalho (Portugal) Ms. Eva Tomič (Slovenia)	Mr. Pedro Escosteguy Cardoso (Brazil)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
		Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
		Mr. Jiri Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
		Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
		Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Peuta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith Maria Cardoze (Panama) Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia) Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana) Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal) Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine) Mr. John Orr (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina) Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium) Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Hynek Kmoníček (Czech Republic)	Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria) Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands) Mr. Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela)	Mr. Fouad Rajeh (Saudi Arabia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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		Ms. Karen Lock (South Africa)	
		Ms. Karla Gabriela Samayoa-Recari (Guatemala)	
Sixtieth	Mr. John William Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)	Mr. Dariusz Mańczyk (Poland)	Ms. Katja Pehrman (Finland)
		Mr. Muhammad A. Muhith (Bangladesh)	
		Mr. Eric Franck Saizonou (Benin)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
		Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berbery (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
		Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martinez-Gondra (Argentina)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
		Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Tétu (Canada)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
		Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
		Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
		Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
		Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
		Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
		Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
		Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
		Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand)	
		Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)
		Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan)	
		Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
		Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary)	
		Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)
		Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru)	
		Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Lauro Baja (Philippines)	Mr. Tal Becker (Israel)	Mr. Metod Spacek (Slovakia)
		Mr. Allieu Ibrahim Kanu (Sierra Leone)	
		Ms. Gaile Ann Ramoutar (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)	Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal (Nepal)	Ms. Anna Sotaniemi (Finland)
		Mr. Carlos Fernando Diaz Paniagua (Costa Rica)	
		Mr. Csaba Simon (Hungary)	
Sixtieth	Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo (Spain)	Mr. Mahmoud Hmoud Jordan	Ms. Shermain Jeremy (Antigua and Barbuda)
		Mr. Mahmoud Samy (Egypt)	
		Mr. Grzegorz Zyman (Poland)	

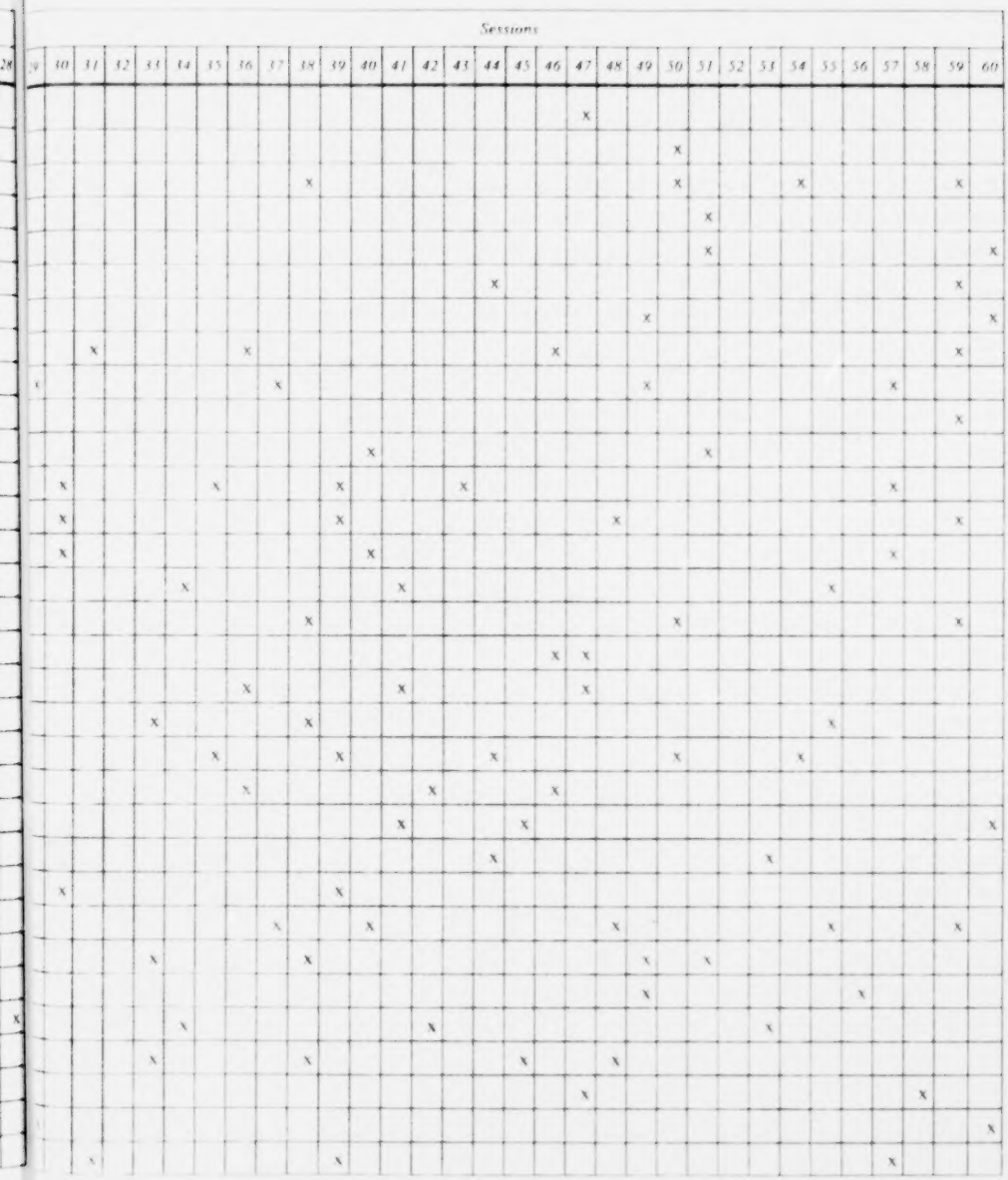
Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

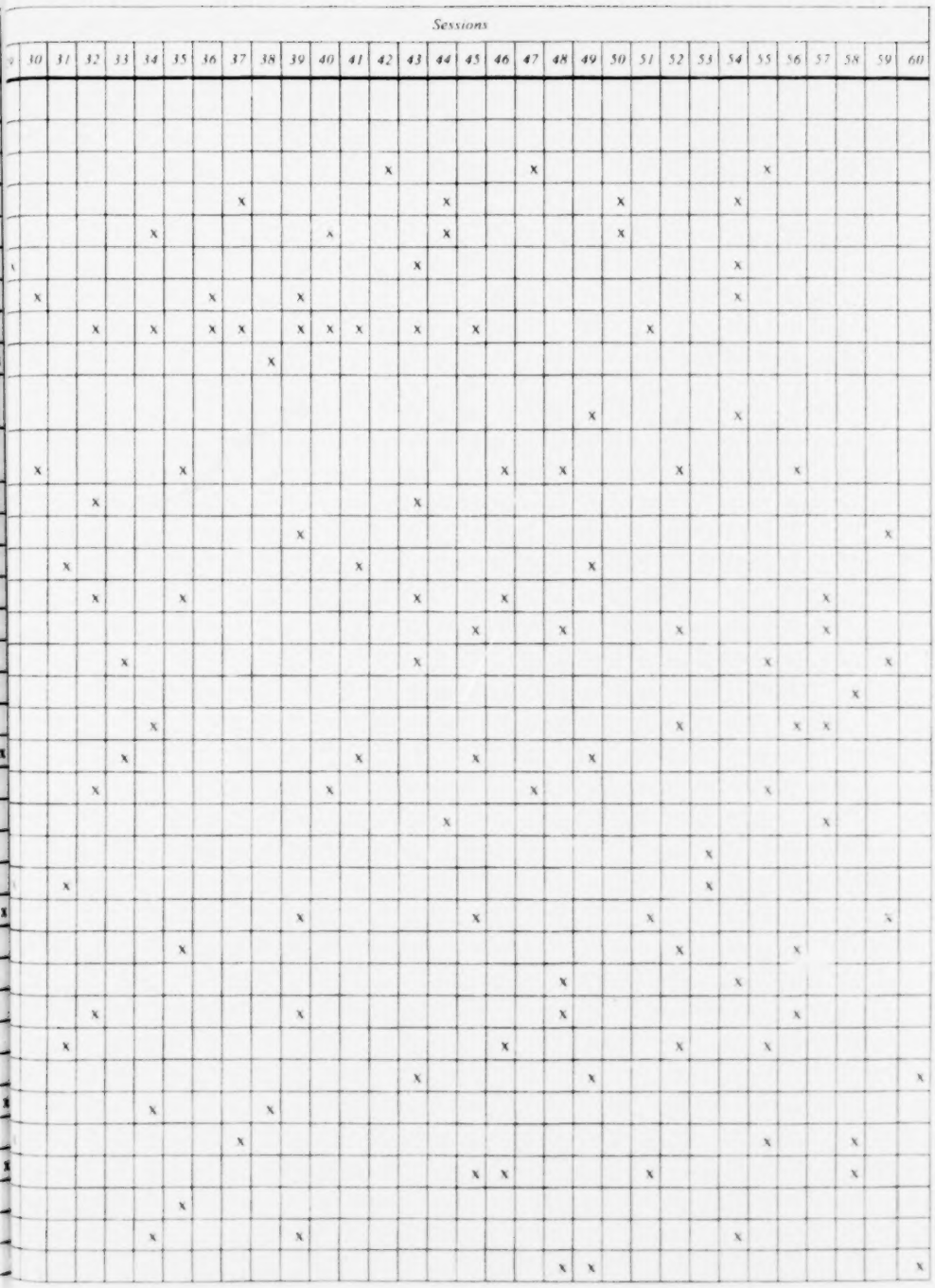
(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Afghanistan																											
Albania																											
Algeria																											
Andorra																											
Angola																											
Antigua and Barbuda																											
Armenia																											
Australia					X								X				X					X					
Austria																					X						
Azerbaijan																											
Bahamas																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Barbados																								X			
Belarus																											
Belgium																	X									X	
Belize																											
Benin																						X					
Bhutan																											
Bolivia																					X						
Botswana																											
Brazil				X										X											X		
Brunei Darussalam																											
Bulgaria															X			X					X				
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																				X						X	
Cambodia																											
Cameroon																		X									
Canada															X								X				
Cape Verde																											
Central African Republic																				X							
Chad																									X		

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Member States	Sessions																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Chile																					x			x				
Colombia																	x										x	
Comoros																												
Congo																												
Costa Rica																x					x					x		
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Cuba		x																										
Cyprus																x		x			x						x	
Czechoslovakia													x			x												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x							
Denmark																								x				
Djibouti																						x						
Dominican Republic																						x			x			
Ecuador									x				x															
Egypt							x																					
El Salvador											x							x										
Equatorial Guinea																												
Ethiopia										x																	x	
Fiji																												
Gabon																					x							
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																	x							x				
Greece																	x				x					x		
Grenada																												
Guatemala																				x								
Guinea																		x						x				
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																								x				
Haiti																		x									x	
Honduras								x																				
Hungary																					x					x		
Iceland																			x			x					x	
India											x																	


Sessions
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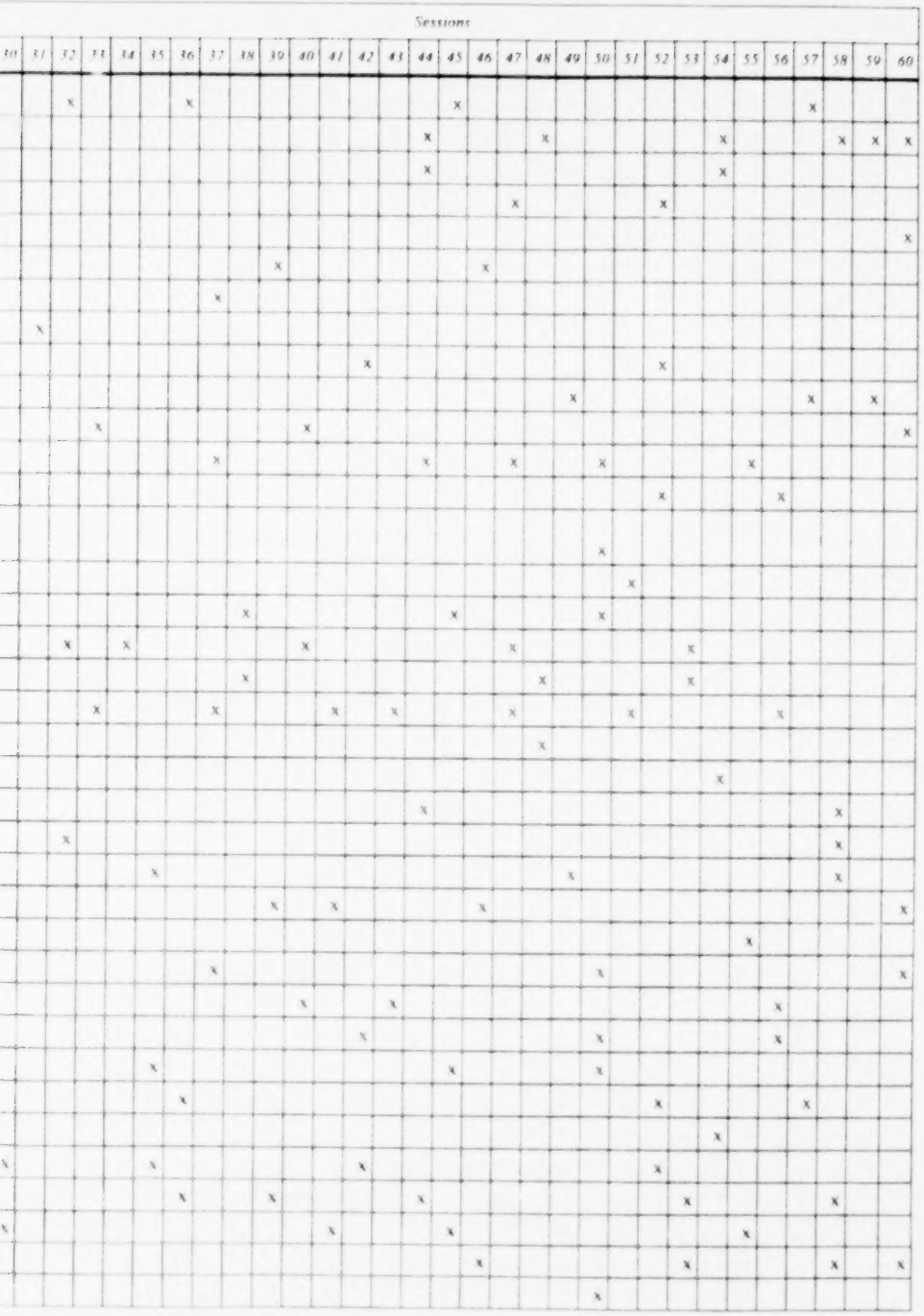
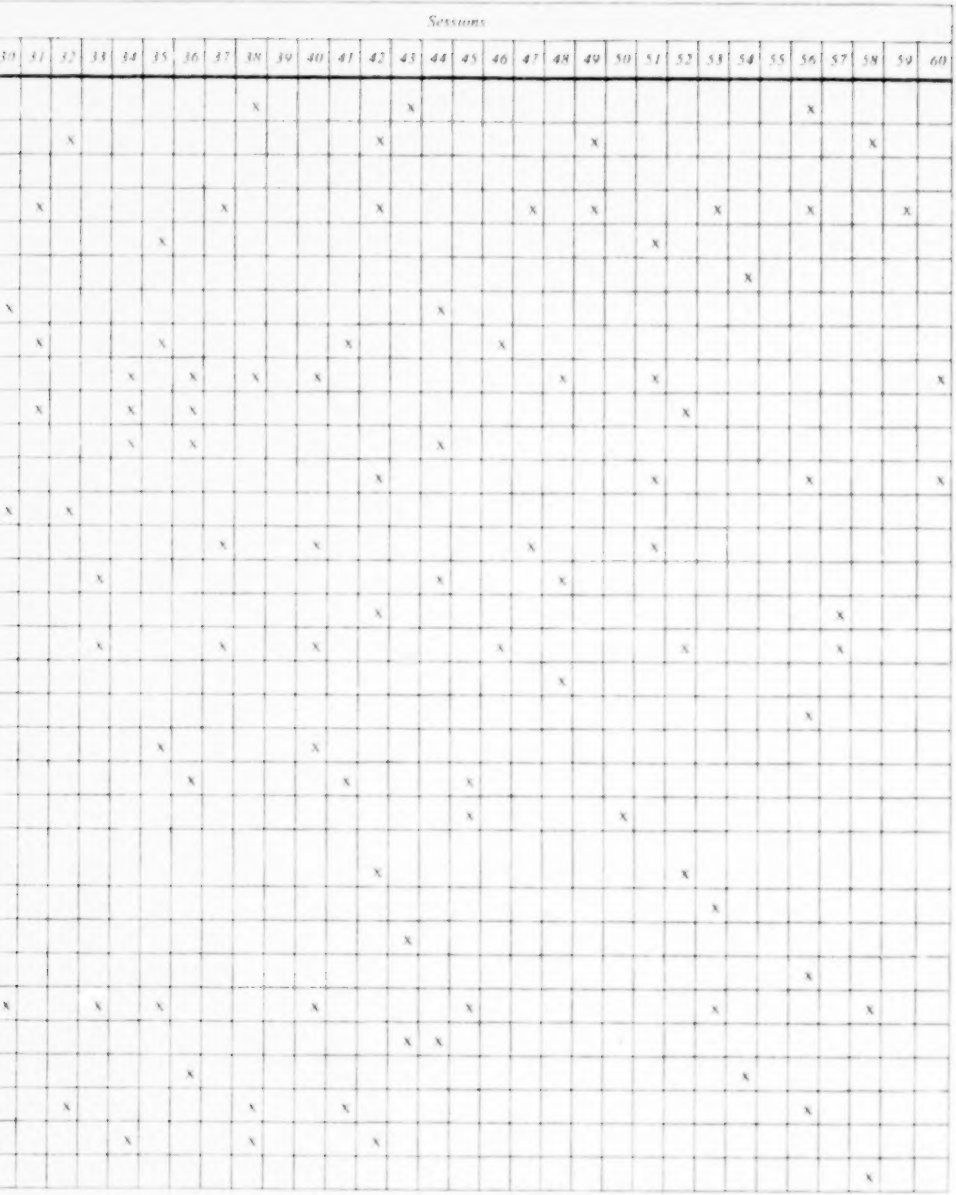
Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19[a]	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Indonesia													X											X				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							X					
Iraq						X															X				X			
Ireland																												
Israel								X																				
Italy											X																	
Jamaica																									X			
Japan															X											X		
Jordan																	X					X		X				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									X			
Kuwait																				X								
Kyrgyzstan																												
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				X		X						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							X					
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															X							X					X	
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg										X														X				
Madagascar																	X											
Malawi																								X				
Malaysia																				X								
Maldives																												
Mali																												
Malta																									X			
Mauritania																						X					X	
Mauritius																									X			
Mexico		X	X					X								X												
Monaco																												
Mongolia																								X				
Morocco															X					X								
Mozambique																												
Myanmar										X					X													
Namibia																												

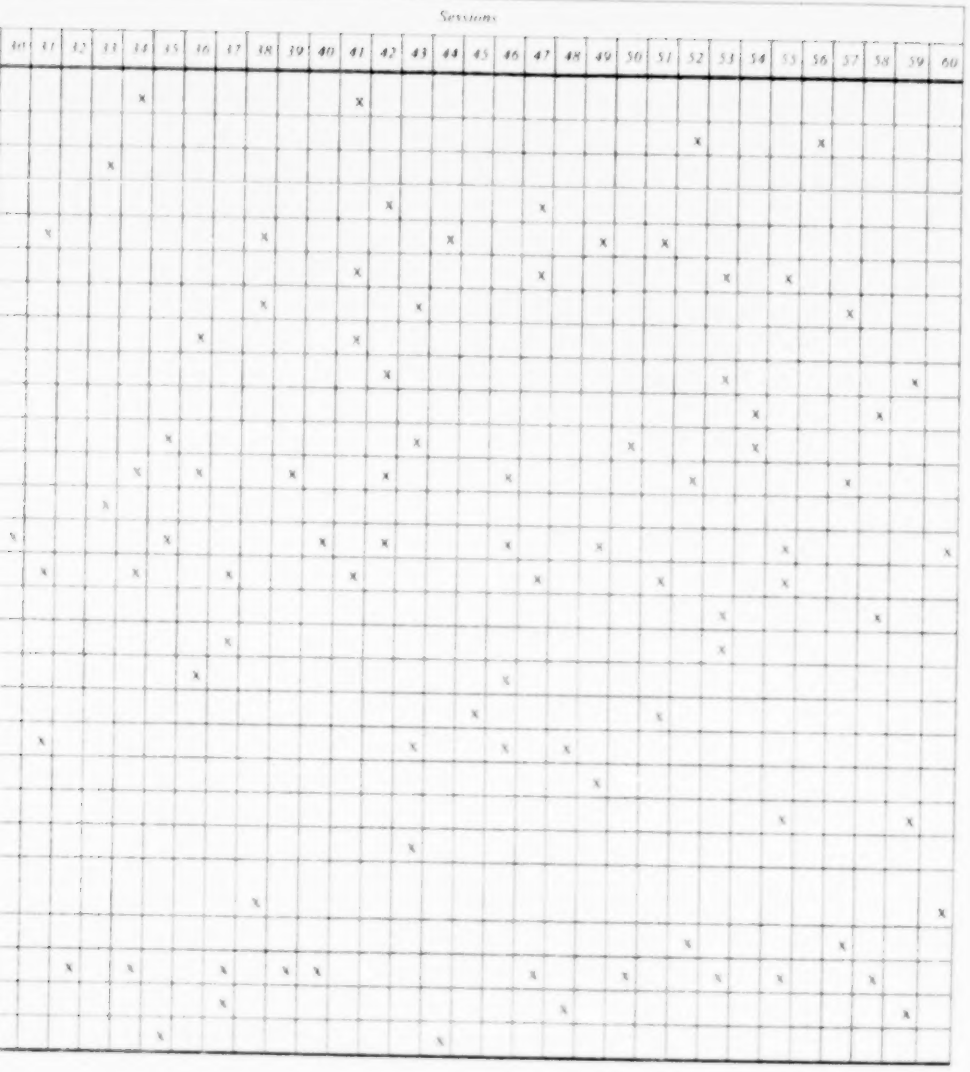

Sessions
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Member States	Sessions																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Nepal													x									x			x				
Netherlands													x			x													x
New Zealand																											x		
Nicaragua																						x							
Niger																x													
Nigeria																								x					
Norway																													
Oman																													
Pakistan				x									x		x														
Panama															x									x					
Papua New Guinea																													
Paraguay												x								x							x		
Peru																							x			x			
Philippines														x									x		x		x		
Poland			x																	x									
Portugal																													
Qatar																													
Republic of Korea																													
Republic of Moldova																													
Romania														x			x												
Rwanda																					x						x		
Saint Lucia																													
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																													
San Marino																													
Sao Tome and Principe																													
Saudi Arabia																													
Senegal																					x				x				
Serbia[a]							x																	x					
Seychelles																													
Sierra Leone																				x						x			
Singapore																													
Slovenia																													

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".


Sessions
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	8
Somalia																		X										
South Africa	X													X														
Spain												X								X								X
Sri Lanka												X																X
Sudan															X							X				X		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden														X									X					
Syrian Arab Republic																		X									X	
Tajikistan																												
Thailand																												
Togo																							X					
Trinidad and Tobago																					X							
Tunisia												X																X
Turkey														X				X										
Turkmenistan																												
Uganda																							X					X
Ukraine																									X			
United Arab Emirates																												X
United Republic of Tanzania																						X						
Uruguay													X															
Uzbekistan																												
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X					X									X											X		
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																										X		
Zambia																										X		
Zimbabwe																												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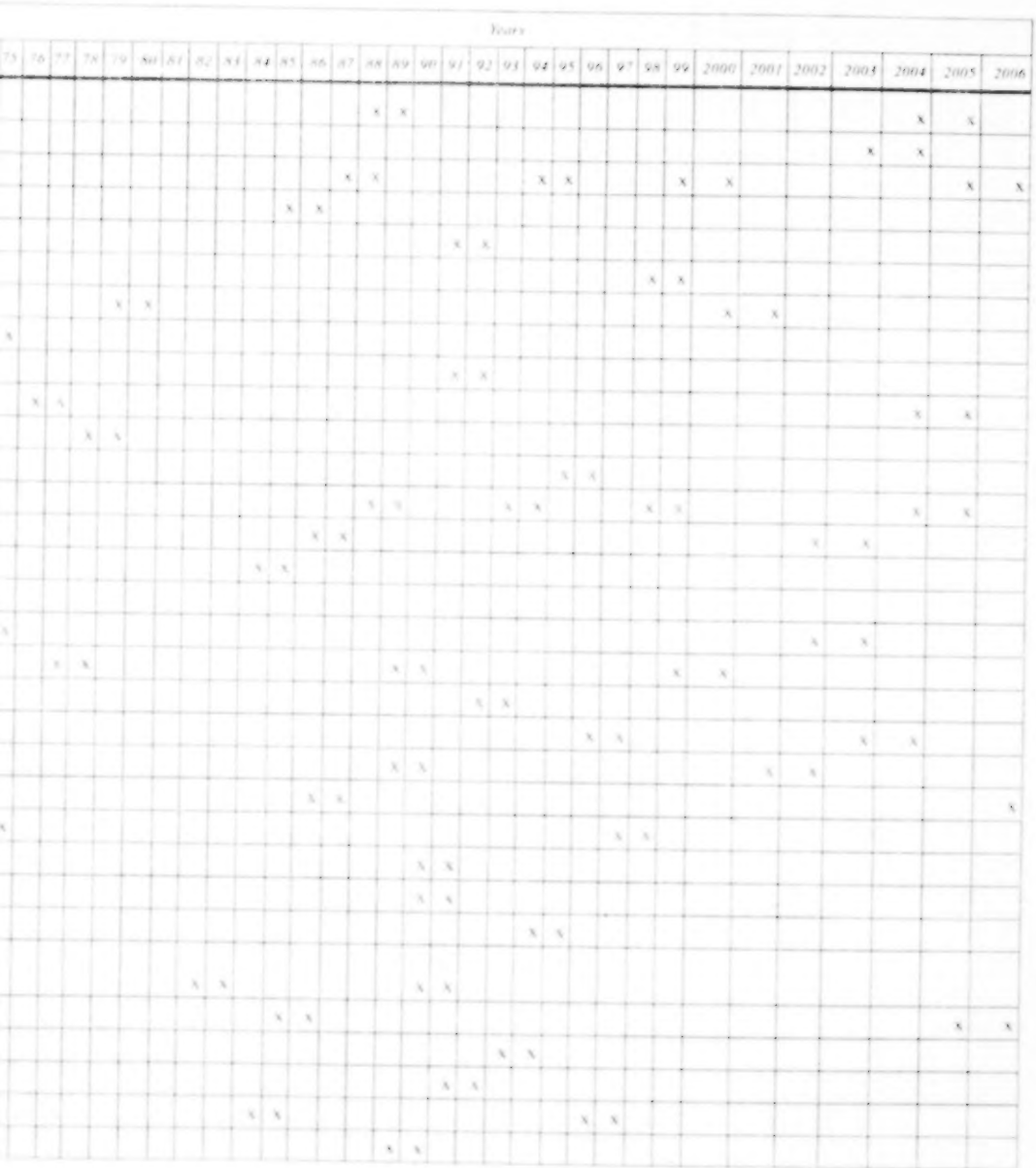
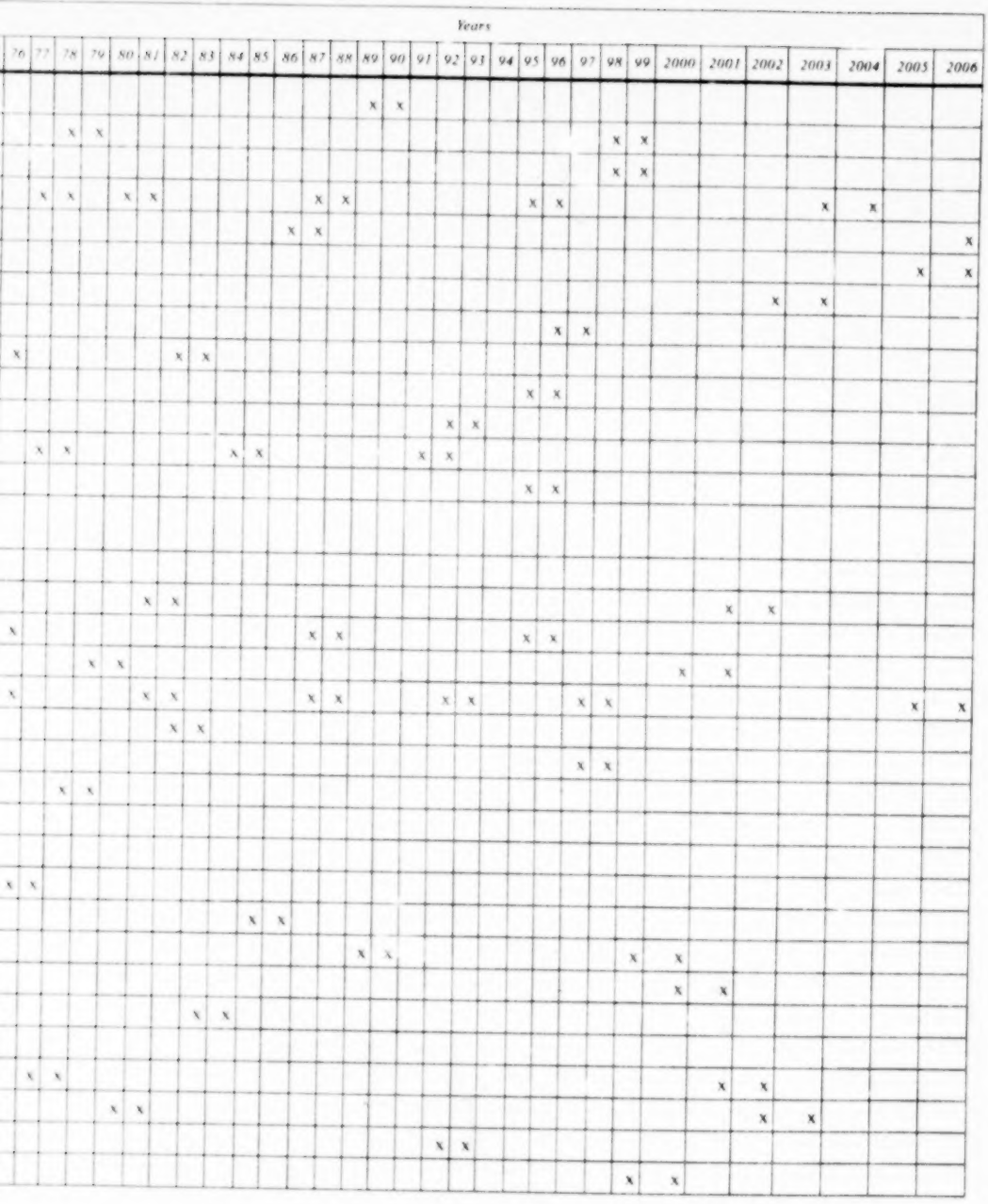
Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Algeria																							x	x				
Angola																												
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x	
Australia	x	x									x	x																x
Austria																												x
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Belarus																												
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x	
Benin																												
Bolivia																			x	x								
Botswana																												
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x					
Bulgaria																					x	x						
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																									x	x		
Cameroon																												
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x					
Cape Verde																												
Chile							x	x								x	x											
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x			
Congo																												
Costa Rica																												
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x								
Cuba				x	x						x	x																
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																												
Denmark								x	x													x	x					
Djibouti																												
Ecuador					x	x									x	x												
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x											
Ethiopia																						x	x					


Years
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Finland																								X	X			
Gabon																												
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																	X	X										
Greece							X	X																				
Guinea																											X	X
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							X	X				
India					X	X																X	X				X	X
Indonesia																												X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										X	X																	
Iraq												X	X															X
Ireland																	X											
Italy														X	X											X	X	
Jamaica																												
Japan													X	X							X	X				X	X	
Jordan																				X	X							
Kenya																												X
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								X	X																			
Liberia																X												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				X								
Mali																					X	X						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												X
Mauritius																												
Mexico	X																											
Morocco																		X	X									
Namibia																												

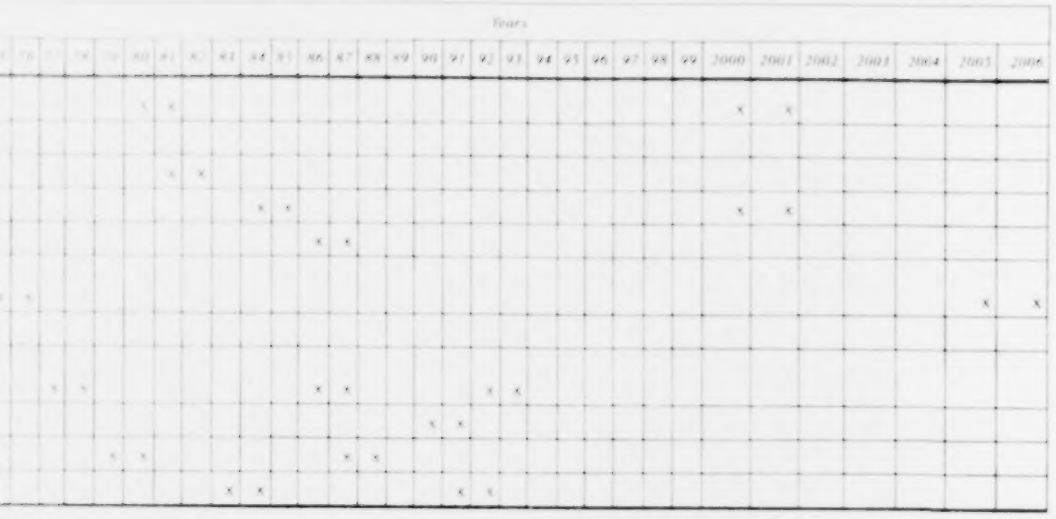

Years
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Nepal																								X	X			
Netherlands	X					X	X													X	X							
New Zealand									X	X											X							
Nicaragua																									X	X		
Niger																												
Nigeria																					X	X						
Norway				X	X													X	X									
Oman																												
Pakistan							X	X															X	X				
Panama													X	X													X	X
Paraguay																							X	X				
Peru										X	X																	X
Philippines												X						X										
Poland	X	X													X										X	X		
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	X											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							X	X				
Serbia[a]					X	X					X																X	X
Sierra Leone																									X	X		
Singapore																												
Slovakia																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										X	X	
Spain																								X	X			
Sri Lanka															X	X												
Sudan																											X	X
Sweden												X	X															
Syrian Arab Republic		X	X																						X	X		
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

Member States	Years																												
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Tunisia														X	X														
Turkey						X	X		X	X						X													
Uganda																					X								
Ukraine			X	X																									
United Arab Emirates																													
United Republic of Tanzania																													
Uruguay																				X	X								
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																	X	X											
Yemen																													
Zambia																								X	X				
Zimbabwe																													


Years
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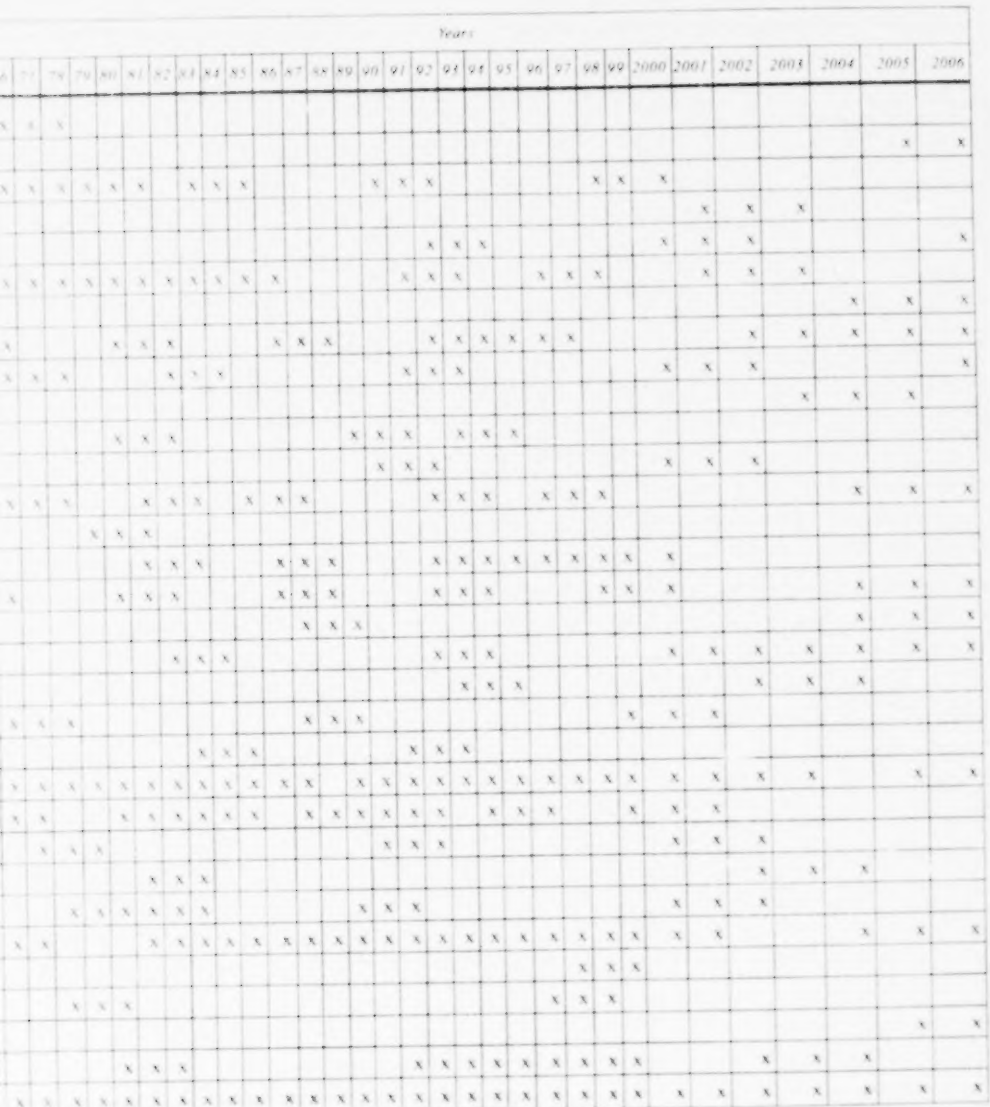
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006

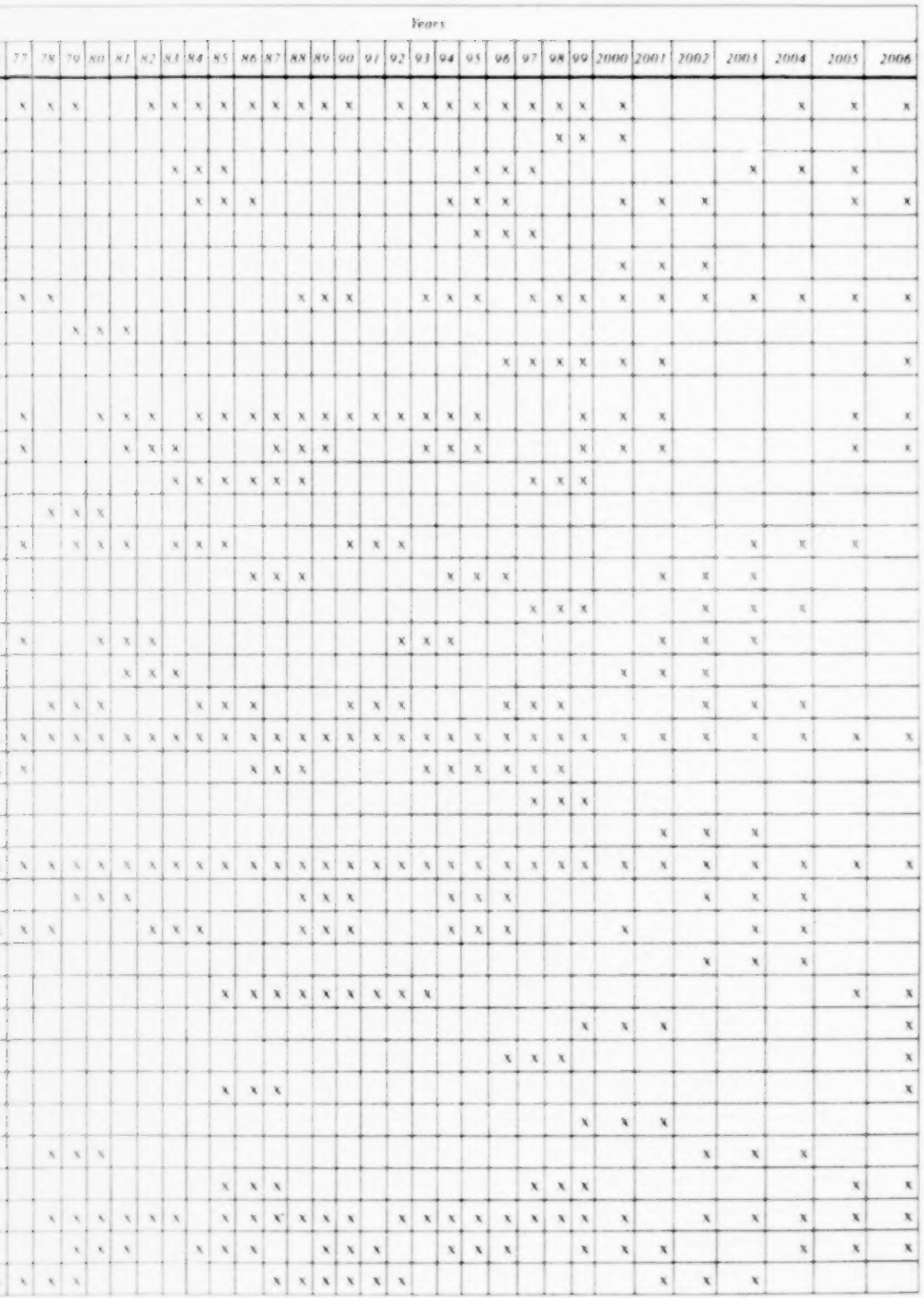
Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

| Member States | Years | | |


Years
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006

Member States	Years																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75		
Colombia	X																X	X	X												X	
Comoros																																
Congo																							X	X	X						X	
Costa Rica													X	X	X																	
Côte d'Ivoire																															X	
Croatia																																
Cuba	X	X					X	X	X																							
Cyprus																																
Czech Republic																																
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										X	X	X			X	
Denmark			X	X	X										X	X	X														X	
Djibouti																																
Dominican Republic										X	X	X																				
Ecuador									X	X	X								X	X	X										X	
Egypt							X	X	X	X	X	X																			X	
El Salvador																X	X	X														
Ethiopia																X	X	X													X	
Fiji																															X	
Finland												X	X	X													X	X				
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Gabon																				X	X	X									X	
Gambia																																
Georgia																																
Germany																															N	
Ghana																									X	X	X					
Greece	X										X	X	X						X	X	X				X	X	X					
Guatemala																						X	X	X							X	
Guinea																															X	
Guinea-Bissau																																
Guyana																																
Haiti																										X	X	X				
Honduras																																
Hungary																										X	X	X				
Iceland																																
India	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Indonesia											X	X	X											X	X	X					X	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					X	X	X														X	X	X								X	


Years
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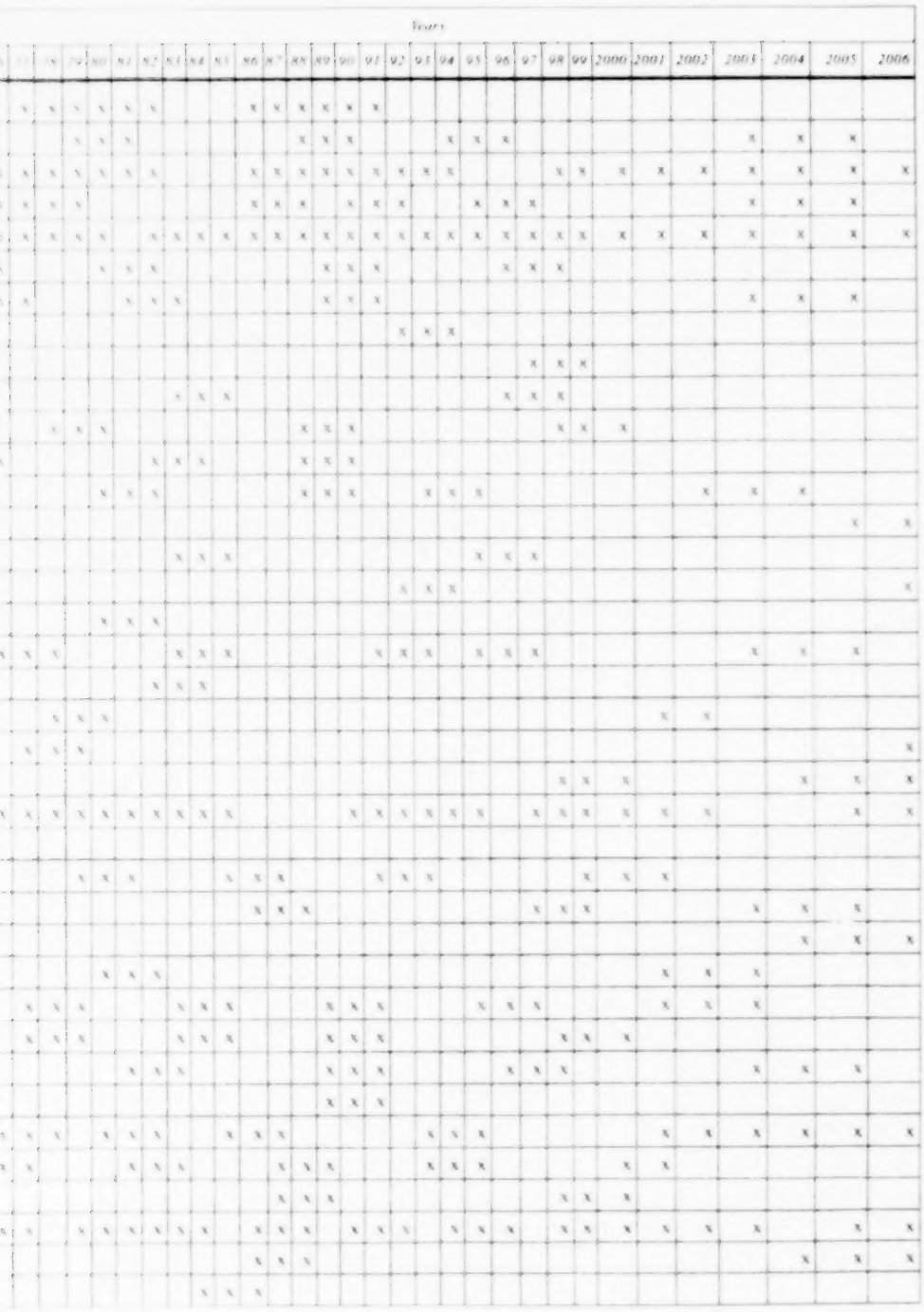
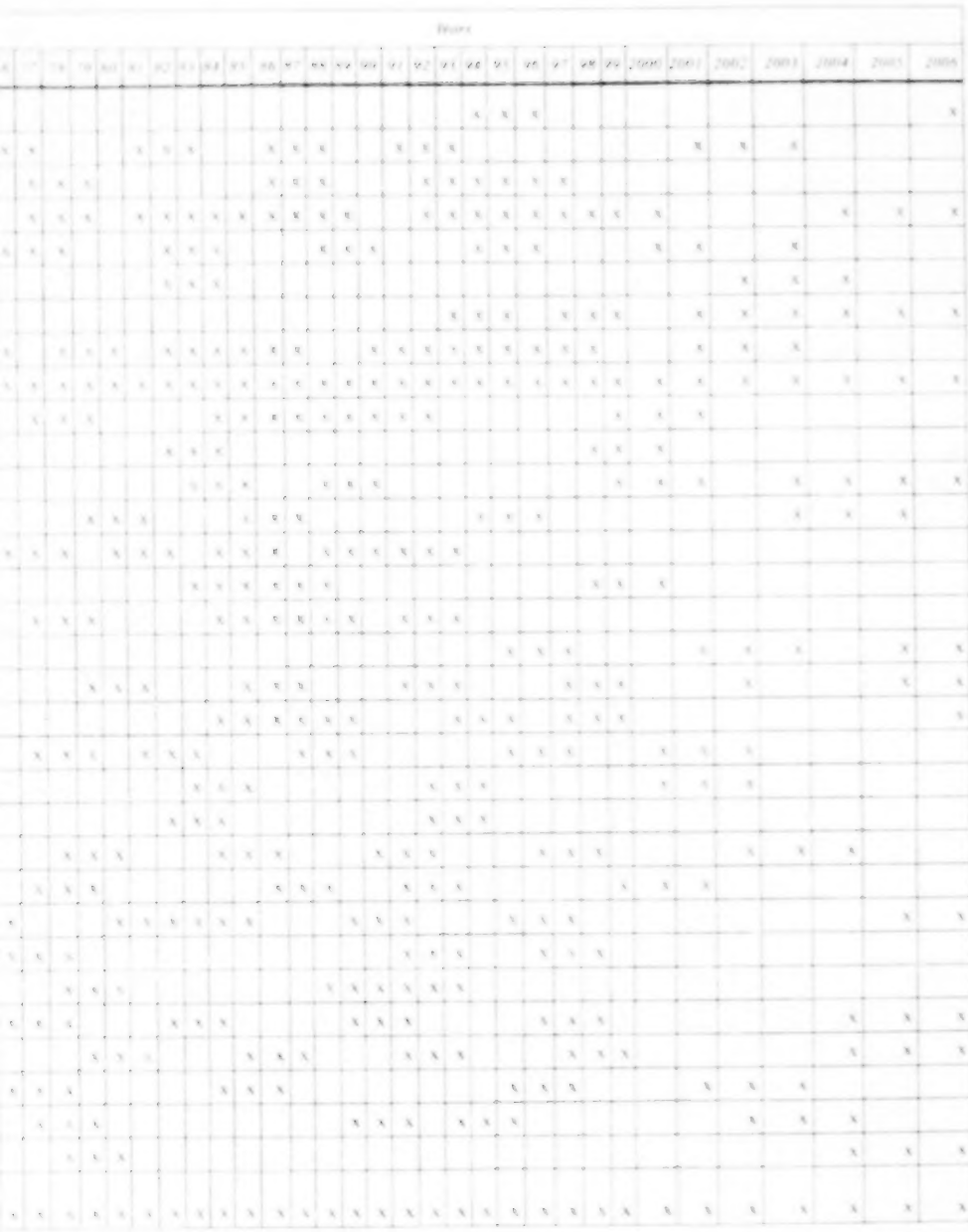
96
97
98
99
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Iraq																			X	X	X						
Ireland																							X	X	X		
Italy																X	X	X							X	X	X
Jamaica																									X	X	X
Japan															X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
Jordan																X	X	X									
Kenya																									X	X	X
Kuwait																						X	X	X			
Latvia																											
Lebanon	X	X	X	X																						X	X
Lesotho																											
Liberia																											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							X	X	X		
Lithuania																											
Luxembourg																				X	X	X					
Madagascar																										X	X
Malawi																											
Malaysia																										X	X
Mali																											X
Malta																											
Mauritania																											
Mauritius																											
Mexico					X	X	X					X	X	X								X	X	X			
Mongolia																											X
Morocco																					X	X	X				
Mozambique																											
Namibia																											
Nepal																											
Netherlands	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X												X
New Zealand		X	X	X										X	X	X										X	X
Nicaragua																											
Niger																										X	X
Nigeria																											
Norway	X	X							X	X	X													X	X	X	
Oman																											
Pakistan					X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X	
Panama																					X	X	X				
Papua New Guinea																											


Years
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006

Member States	Years																												
	1978	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Paraguay																													
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X														X	X	X			X	X	X		
Philippines						X	X	X													X	X	X						
Poland			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X											X	X
Portugal																													
Qatar																													
Republic of Korea																													
Romania																				X	X	X							
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda																													
Saint Lucia																													
Saudi Arabia																													
Senegal																	X	X	X										
Serbia[a]	X							X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X			
Sierra Leone																			X	X	X	X	X	X					
Somalia																													
South Africa																													
Spain														X	X	X													
Sri Lanka																									X	X	X		
Sudan													X	X	X									X	X	X			
Suriname																													
Swaziland																													
Sweden						X	X	X													X	X	X						
Syrian Arab Republic																													
Thailand																													
Togo																													
Trinidad and Tobago																													X
Tunisia																									X	X	X		
Turkey		X	X	X				X	X	X												X	X	X					
Uganda																													X
Ukraine	X																												
United Arab Emirates																													
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".



Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
United Republic of Tanzania																			X	X	X	X	X	X			
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay						X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X				
Viet Nam																											
Yemen																											
Zambia																											
Zimbabwe																											

| Years | | |

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	China	24 October 1945
Albania	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Comoros	12 November 1975
Andorra	28 July 1993	Congo	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cuba	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Austria	14 December 1955	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Barbados	9 December 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Belarus	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Egypt	24 October 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Estonia	17 September 1991
Botswana	17 October 1966	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Brazil	24 October 1945	Fiji	13 October 1970
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Finland	14 December 1955
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	France	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	Gabon	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962	Gambia	21 September 1965
Cambodia	14 December 1955	Georgia	31 July 1992
Cameroon	20 September 1960	Germany	18 September 1973
Canada	9 November 1945	Ghana	8 March 1957
Cape Verde	16 September 1975	Greece	25 October 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960	Grenada	17 September 1974
Chad	20 September 1960	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Chile	24 October 1945	Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mexico	7 November 1945
Guyana	20 September 1966	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Haiti	24 October 1945	Monaco	28 May 1993
Honduras	17 December 1945	Mongolia	27 October 1961
Hungary	14 December 1955	Montenegro	28 June 2006
Iceland	19 November 1946	Morocco	12 November 1956
India	30 October 1945	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Iraq	21 December 1945	Nauru	14 September 1999
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nepal	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Italy	14 December 1955	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Niger	20 September 1960
Jordan	14 December 1955	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Norway	27 November 1945
Kenya	16 December 1963	Oman	7 October 1971
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Palau	15 December 1994
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Panama	13 November 1945
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Latvia	17 September 1991	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Peru	31 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Philippines	24 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Poland	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Portugal	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Qatar	21 September 1971
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Romania	14 December 1955
Malawi	1 December 1964	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Maldives	21 September 1965	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Samoa	15 December 1976
Mauritania	27 October 1961	San Marino	2 March 1992
Mauritius	24 April 1968	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Senegal	28 September 1960	Togo	20 September 1960
Serbia[a]	1 November 2000	Tonga	14 September 1999
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Singapore	21 September 1965	Turkey	24 October 1945
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Slovenia	22 May 1992	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	Uganda	25 October 1962
Somalia	20 September 1960	Ukraine	24 October 1945
South Africa	7 November 1945	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Spain	14 December 1955	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Sudan	12 November 1956	United States of America	24 October 1945
Suriname	4 December 1975	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Sweden	19 November 1946	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Switzerland	10 September 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 November 1945
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Yemen	30 September 1947
Thailand	16 December 1946	Zambia	1 December 1964
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b]	8 April 1993	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

[b] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).